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Russia Vows to Prop Plunging Ruble

By Richard W. Stevenson

MOSCOW — With its credibility and its hopes for economic stability increasing on the line, the Russian government said Tuesday night that it would step in to bolster the value of its plunging currency.

After watching passively as the ruble's monthlong decline turned into a rout Tuesday — the currency lost more than one-fifth of its value — the government reasserted its determination to keep inflation under control and promised to try to calm the financial markets.

The dive in the ruble was largely the result of currency speculators selling waves of rubles rather than any fundamental change in Russia's underlying economic condition.

But it came amid questions about the government's ability to continue a tricky economic balancing act: between reducing inflation and government spending by reinvesting in subsidies to ailing factories, mines and farms, and avoiding widespread unemployment and potential political and social unrest that such cuts could bring.

The plunge in the ruble increases the threat of inflation, primarily by making imported goods more expensive. Inflation had fallen to less than 5 percent a month over the summer, but has since risen to around 8 percent a month.

In its announcement Tuesday night, the government said it intends to pass a budget for 1995 that will be anti-inflationary.

The rise in inflation was the initial impetus for currency dealers to sell rubles and buy dollars. But the ruble's sharp decline over the past few days has had more to do with the central bank's decision not to sell its reserves of dollars to buy rubles and prop up the Russian currency's value. Seeing that the central bank would not act, speculators sold rubles Tuesday and bought dollars with abandon, knowing there was almost nothing to check the ruble's decline.

In an attempt to end the ruble's plunge, the government said the central bank would begin buying rubles more actively on Wednesday. It also said it would increase short-term interest rates, to 170 percent from 130 percent, to make

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Dollar-ruble trading on a Moscow street Tuesday as the Russian currency lost more than a fifth of its value.

U.S. Wants Weapons Ban For Zone in Southern Iraq

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — Sensing an Iraqi retreat, the United States argued Tuesday for a demilitarized zone inside southern Iraq to prevent Baghdad from threatening its neighbors and pinning down U.S. troops in a costly, indefinite deployment.

American officials, meantime, escalated their threats against the government of President Saddam Hussein, repeating publicly that the United States was considering a preemptive strike to destroy or damage Iraq's military forces near its border with Kuwait.

Baghdad said Monday that it was pulling back its troops near Kuwait. At midday Tuesday — dusk in Iraq — the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Shalikashvili, said the latest U.S. intelligence showed that Iraqi troops were breaking camp but had not yet turned north, away from Kuwait.

"I am not at all prepared to say yet that the crisis is over in any way," the general said at a briefing. The American buildup will continue, he added.

Iraqi officials had insisted in Baghdad, New York and Washington that their deployment near Kuwait had ended and that nearly all those forces — estimated by the

Pentagon at approaching 80,000 — had withdrawn by early Tuesday.

In addition, the news agency Reuters said one of its reporters had seen large numbers of top-grade Iraqi armor moving northward Tuesday. While some T-72 tanks were moving southward, Reuters said, the majority were headed away from the Kuwaiti border.

President Bill Clinton, on a trip to Michigan, said that he was "hopeful" that Iraqi troops were withdrawing but that it was too soon to reach a final conclusion.

An Iraqi official said Russian and Chinese military attaches had been escorted to the southern city of Basra to confirm the withdrawal. The Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, sent a diplomatic team to Iraq and Kuwait.

General Shalikashvili said that 19,000 U.S. troops were in the Gulf, that 44,500 more were on their way and that 156,000 others were on alert. He said 12 U.S. warships and five allied warships were in the region and that 21 others were on the way. In addition, he said, 200 U.S. warplanes and 52 allied warplanes were in the Gulf, 467 more were being deployed and 196 others were on alert.

In a further sign of U.S. pressure, the chief U.S. delegate at the United Nations,

Madeline K. Albright, said that Mr. Saddam had "absolutely" killed any possibility that the United Nations would ease sanctions on Iraq while he remained in power. "The sanctions resolutions are based on verifying credibility," she said, "and when somebody lies, it is very hard to make that point."

The removal of sanctions, and UN approval to sell oil, has been Iraq's most critical diplomatic goal since the end of the Gulf War. Nizar Hamdoun, Iraq's delegate at the UN, said Tuesday that Iraq would continue to "fight diplomatically" to show that the Iraqis were starving because of the sanctions.

From all appearances, U.S. policymakers have decided that the crisis provides an opportunity to tighten the economic and military noose around the Iraqi regime in the hope of achieving a long-held U.S. goal, the overthrow of Mr. Saddam.

The U.S. diplomatic effort to create a new demilitarized zone was to be pursued later Tuesday at a meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in New York.

"It's obviously one of the big issues to be discussed," a U.S. aide said, while caution-

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Officials Hedge on First-Strike Option

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — If Iraqi forces seemed on the point of attacking Kuwait, would the United States launch a preemptive military strike? Could an attack on Iraq convince Saddam Hussein of the weakness of his position and end the war?

Washington has been deliberately ambiguous about this possibility, publicly leaving the impression that the United States considers it an option.

Realistically, however, the idea is a non-starter for the Clinton administration, according to U.S. and European officials. Although they declined to say anything that might inhibit U.S. action, they made clear Tuesday their belief that U.S. reinforcements could defend Kuwait at this juncture without firing the first shot.

"I've heard it discussed," a Pentagon

source said, "but I think this administration's instincts drive it the other way, toward a more cautious treatment of any crisis."

While easy enough militarily, a preemptive strike could expose the United States to accusations of starting a war unnecessarily.

Even such an unpopular regime as Baghdad's might manage to exploit a U.S. initiative to weaken international support for United Nations sanctions on Iraq.

"It might actually play into Saddam's hands," a French official said, "because it would not significantly worsen his military position and could help people argue Iraq is victimized by the United States, including on sanctions."

By striking first, the Clinton administration could hope to minimize American casualties. But it would only offer tempo-

rary respite unless U.S. troops were willing to cross the border and seize Iraqi territory.

Israel has created such a security zone along its northern border, using surrogate forces of anti-Palestinian Lebanese. But Washington has shown no inclination to create a similar area in Iraq by, for example, arming Iraqi opposition forces to operate from the zone in an effort to topple the regime.

A U.S. preemptive strike would almost certainly be limited to bombing raids on Iraqi military installations, probably headquarters in southern Iraq, to disrupt any offensive.

Alternatively, the United States could use Stealth aircraft or missiles to destroy command bunkers in Baghdad, communi-

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Wall Street Bolts Higher on Good Corporate Earnings

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — After a month in the doldrums, the stock market turned sharply Tuesday on good news from the real world of business.

Good earnings reports and forecasts from companies that make products ranging from soap to microchips helped push the Dow Jones industrial average up 55.51 points, its single biggest jump since Sept. 15. The average finished at 3,876.83.

The gain in the overall market came from big-name companies that have reor-

ganized their operations to profit from the economic upswing.

Procter & Gamble stock reached a record high after the consumer-products company said it expected to record record sales and earnings for its first quarter.

Chrysler Corp. shares gained after the company said higher sales and lower customer rebates contributed to a 54 percent rise in third-quarter profit.

PepsiCo said its third-quarter earnings rose 18 percent on strong overseas sales. The gain was higher than analysts expected, and the company's stock rose.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 55.51	Up 1.43%
3876.83	115.26

The Dollar	Tues close	previous close
DM	1.5448	1.5448
Yen	1.5795	1.5893
FF	100.20	100.375
FF	5.285	5.285

als, their earnings were helped by an economic recovery in Europe that has been stronger than economists expected.

The general economic and financial outlook also cleared the way. Worries about higher interest rates, which had driven the market down in recent weeks, receded. U.S. employment figures released last Friday indicated that wage inflation was under control.

This is expected to be confirmed on the price side by what is expected to be modest wholesale and retail inflation figures due out Thursday and Friday.

Receding inflation fears helped the bond market, which in turn helped stocks. Long-term Treasury bond yields, which

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Nobel Panelist Objects to Prize for Arafat

PLO Chairman Would Share the Peace Award With Rabin

By John Darnton

LONDON — The Nobel committee has decided to award the Peace Prize this year to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, but the decision has stirred dissent, with one committee member threatening to resign.

The report of the decision first appeared in the Norwegian daily newspaper Aftenposten on Tuesday and was later confirmed by people familiar with the normally secretive deliberations of the five-member committee.

The sources said that the committee had decided early on to recognize the peace accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was reached in September 1993. The only question was who should receive the prize.

The committee debated the issue for two

months, since one committee member, Kaare Kristiansen, a longtime supporter of Israel, objected strenuously to Mr. Arafat, regarding him as someone who had espoused terrorism.

The committee considered giving the prize, worth \$950,000, to Foreign Minister Simon Peres of Israel and a PLO subordinate of Mr. Arafat's or, at another point, to "technicians" who had negotiated the outline of the agreement during secret talks in Norway.

But last Friday, the committee reverted to its original position and decided to give it to the two leaders who signed the agreement and shook hands in the White House Rose Garden on Sept. 13, 1993.

Mr. Kristiansen declared that he would quit the committee in protest shortly after the award was announced Friday in Oslo, according to Aftenposten.

Reached by telephone at home, Mr. Kristiansen refused to comment on the report, saying that to do so would be violating the Nobel committee statutes, which call for complete secrecy on the selection of candidates and the awarding of the prize.

Journalists and others in Oslo said Tuesday that the committee might well hold another meeting before Friday to re-examine its decision.

The accord between Israel and the PLO reversed four decades of hostility in the Middle East.

The agreement called for Palestinian self-rule to begin in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho as an interim measure before a settlement within five years on the status of the territories cap-

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Klosk Israel Suspends Talks With PLO

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel suspended peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cairo on Tuesday after the kidnapping of an Israeli soldier by the Islamic militant group Hamas, Israeli radio said.

The radio said the head of the Israeli delegation, Major General Danny Rothchild, had been recalled to Israel for consultations.

Earlier, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin ordered that the autonomous Gaza Strip be sealed off until further notice. He said the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, bore responsibility for the fate of the soldier, Nachshon Waxman, 20.

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For Germany's Bomb Hunters, World War II Lives On

By Rick Atkinson

BERLIN — Peter Harvey, a cheerful man looking for trouble, was explaining the odds of finding it.

"If 100,000 bombs were dropped on Berlin toward the end of the war, at least 10 percent didn't go off," he said. "So we're talking about 10,000 unexploded bombs buried in the city. Only 2,000 have

been found since 1945; statistically speaking, there could be 8,000 bombs still here."

Mr. Harvey's ruminations were interrupted by an abrupt shout from his work crew. Trouble had been found. Stowing their metal detectors, the workers gingerly dug beneath the grassy surface of Berlin's vast central park, the Tiergarten. When the hole was a meter deep, the rusty snout of an 80mm Soviet mortar round protruded through the dirt.

The shell, probably a dud from the last desperate battle around the Reichstag in May 1945, was gingerly hoisted from the hole and laid aside for later retrieval by the police bomb squad.

Although it was not one of the thousands of unexploded munitions dropped a half-century ago from Allied airplanes — like the 225-kilogram (500-pound) U.S. bomb that killed 37 workers and injured 17 other Berliners last month — the mortar

shell was a reminder that Germany sometimes seems to be one big powder keg.

No one knows with certainty how much World War II ordnance remains buried in Germany.

One official with the city's Munitions Disposal Service estimates that in Berlin alone there are still 15,000 explosive devices, including artillery and mortar shells, hand grenades and 3,000 bombs. Others say the number could be much higher.

While time and corrosion defuse some munitions, others become more unstable.

Almost daily, something explosive is found somewhere in Germany. In late August, police cordoned off several blocks in the ancient city of Trier after an unexploded bomb was found near the cathedral. In Kieve, near the Dutch border, the town center was evacuated Sept. 17 after workers discovered a British bomb with acid leaking from its detonator. And 10,000

residents were herded from the port city of Wilhelmshaven on Sept. 21 after a 450-kilogram bomb was unearthed at a construction site.

On the former border between the two Germanys, search teams use tractors to look for several thousand land mines still unaccounted for out of the 1.3 million sown by the Communist regime.

But it is the big bombs hidden under big cities that excite the most concern.

There has been a renewed sense of urgency since Sept. 15, when construction workers unwittingly bored into the detonator of a bomb buried beneath a site on Fetenkofer Street in eastern Berlin. "The biggest explosion since the war" as one newspaper put it, demolished parked cars and an apartment building, wounded 20

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Jörg Haider, whose party won 22.6 percent of the vote on Sunday.

Austria's Man in a Hurry

Rightist Hopes to Get Top Job by '96

By Alan Friedman

VIENNA — The leader of Austria's extreme right Freedom Party, which on Sunday won a stunning 22.6 percent of the national vote, predicted Tuesday that he could be chancellor within "a year or two."

The far-right leader, Jörg Haider, a millionaire populist, said he expected Chancellor Franz Vranitzky's governing coalition would collapse within one to two years under the weight of what he termed its "bankrupt policies," paving the way for him to lead a new government.

Mr. Haider also said in an interview that he expected a part of the conservative Austrian People's Party to break away from the governing coalition and

vote with his party on several issues, forcing new general elections in less than two years. Even if this does not happen, Mr. Haider said, "I am sure that I will be the chancellor by 1998."

In any event, Mr. Haider, 44, said his party would use its newfound power to put pressure on the Vranitzky government to renegotiate some of the terms of Austria's imminent membership in the European Union. He rejected criticism of his party from Jacques Santer, the next European Commission president, saying "he should try to meet me before stating on the basis of hearsay what he thinks."

Mr. Haider's fervent anti-foreigner rhetoric and his ability to play upon the public's fears over unemployment have

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THE AMERICAS /

Clinton's Foreign Policy Harvest Haiti and Iraq Efforts Provide Political Fruit

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After enduring months of accusation of an indecisive and ineffective foreign policy, the White House moved quickly to capitalize on a good day in the foreign policy arena.

President Bill Clinton seized on the resignation of Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras in Haiti and the administration's continued hard line on Iraq as the occasion for an Oval Office address Monday, the ultimate presidential forum. It was the third time in three weeks that Mr. Clinton has spoken to the nation from the Oval Office.

Although the administration said the crisis with Iraq remained far from resolved, officials boasted of their quick and forceful response to the buildup of troops on the Kuwaiti border. It was evidence, they said, of an administration that would not repeat the mistakes of the past by allowing Iraqi aggression to proceed unchecked.

At the same time, officials were eager to trumpet the events in Haiti as the fruit of a firm and focused U.S. effort to pave the way for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The resignation of General Cédras, a senior official said, was "a major step forward" in the restoration of democracy.

For White House officials, it was a far more pleasant alternative than the image one year earlier of the grim-faced president discussing the deaths of U.S. soldiers in Somalia, or — as recently as last month — threatening to take the politically unpopular step of invading Haiti.

The latest developments offered Mr. Clinton the chance to be presidential — serious and resolute as he announced the largest deployment of force of his administration — without delivering unwelcome or difficult news.

In his address, the president wrapped in the recent visits of President Boris Yeltsin of Russia and President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, saying, "We are making progress in building a world of greater security, peace and democracy."

Mr. Clinton's aim, said a senior official, was to use the speech to show that "we make commitments, we stand by these commitments, and it brings us results."

The White House was determined to reap the political capital without being tagged with doing so. The stern word went out to senior staff Monday morning: No one was to discuss the political implications of the administration's activities in the Gulf and Haiti.

"I want you to write that no one at the White House would talk about the politics of this," said a senior official.

Said another, "I'll leave that to the pundits." Outside observers differed on that score. Some, particularly Democrats, said they thought the events would go a long way toward allaying public fears about the president's foreign policy leadership. But Republicans said they saw little, if any, benefit to the president.

"Each time he demonstrates to Americans that he is a president who will stand his ground, he strengthens his hand as president," said a Democratic pollster, Geoff Garin. "Politically, by the time he's up for re-election, people have to feel very comfortable that he fits that job."

But Republicans had a far less rosy perspective. A Republican pollster, Ed Goetz, said the foreign policy problems distracted Mr. Clinton at a time when he should be campaigning more aggressively for Democratic candidates.

"It just delays him being able to fight back," Mr. Goetz said.

Richard Haass, a National Security Council staff member in the Bush administration who is now at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said it was premature to predict any longer-term impact.

"It's too soon for it to have any decisive or lasting effect," said Mr. Haass, "in part because Father Aristide hasn't played out, in part because of the memories of Somalia, Bosnia and the general perception of the president as someone uncomfortable with things military, and also because I think he's yet to demonstrate that he can manage the use of force effectively throughout a crisis."

U.S. Troops In Palace, Awaiting Aristide

By William Booth
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — U.S. troops on Tuesday occupied Haiti's ultimate portal to power, the National Palace, in preparation for the return from exile of the elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Hundreds of soldiers milled about on the expansive lawns of the gleaming white building, their Humvees and armored vehicles blocking entrances as the de facto president, Emile Jonassaint, remained camped at his hillside home.

U.S. officials predicted that Mr. Jonassaint would resign by Wednesday, the same day that the former military commander, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras and his deputy, Brigadier General Philippe Biyami, are expected to fly into exile. The generals resigned Monday and are most likely to go to Panama.

U.S. troops also occupied the offices of the de facto government's ministers. Mr. Jonassaint's entire cabinet is also expected to resign.

Father Aristide's acting prime minister, Robert Malval, issued a communiqué Tuesday stating that he would return to his duties — at least temporarily — in anticipation of Father Aristide's return Saturday. Mr. Malval, the moderate choice of some in the Clinton administration, has repeatedly stressed he does not want to remain as prime minister, and in the past, he has clashed with Father Aristide.

While former President Jimmy Carter, who brokered the last-minute deal with Mr. Jonassaint that led to the arrival of U.S. troops and the ouster of the military regime, has insisted that the 61-year-old de facto president is no mere puppet, most Haitians he is a cruel joke. Mr. Jonassaint has done little, if anything, to benefit his country, and is best known for his rambling addresses on Haitian national television at 2 A.M., the only time U.S. Embassy staff members joked, that he dare face his countrymen.

At the National Palace on Tuesday, the white mansion was surrounded by gawking Haitians, who saw another symbol of their country occupied by Americans.

"I just came by to see another of our national institutions taken over by the Americans," said a wealthy Haitian. "I'm ashamed. We're like children. We need someone else to come in and settle our affairs."



Residents of Cité Soleil, a Port-au-Prince slum, cleaning up with equipment provided by the United States.

Campaign TV Ads Turn Raw Sultry Voters Reject 'Soft and Fuzzy Stuff' of '92 Races

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — During the 1992 New Hampshire primary, Bill Clinton made a television advertisement with a man unable to pay for heart surgery for his ailing 2-year-old son.

"There's something wrong," Mr. Clinton said, "with a government that can't open its heart to help a father care for a young child whose heart is already broken."

Few politicians would air such an ad in the meaner, grimmer, anti-government climate surrounding this year's elections. Armed with polling research showing that Americans are disgusted with the political system, candidates are marketing themselves not as compassionate reformers but as tough-minded outsiders.

"All that soft and fuzzy stuff doesn't matter," said a Republican consultant, Don Sipple. "Voters are immune to video clichés. They want the meat."

The meat, in 1994 terms, is rather raw: in favor of the death penalty, longer prison terms and cutting off welfare benefits; against taxes, immigration and congressional perquisites. In 30-second television or radio spots, strategists say, specific issues are far less important than tapping into the electorate's sultry mood.

"Ninety-four is about who can get further outside the system," said a Republican pollster, Frank Luntz. "To me, the best candidate of all would be an astronaut. He can say, 'I was floating in outer space the whole time.'"

The result is what political professionals describe as the most bitterly negative campaign in modern history.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, is running attack ads for the first time in his 32-year career, using laid-off workers to criticize the business practices of his Republican opponent, Mitt Romney. Governor Pete Wilson of California is criticizing the Democratic candidate, Kathleen

Brown, as soft on rapists and child molesters. Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, has even depicted Dr. William Frist as a cat hater. A radio ad describing Dr. Frist's medical experiments on cats asks: "Why did he do it? Dr. Frist said, 'I wasn't going to let a few sentiments about furry little creatures stand in the way of my career.' Millionaire doctor Bill Frist: The only thing he puts first is himself."

Strikingly absent from most campaign ads are the issues that loomed so prominently in recent years: abortion rights, federal budget deficits, the environment. Health care is barely a blip on the screen.

Mr. Sipple, the consultant, calls these "therapy" issues — solving problems through an activist government — and says they have been superseded by sharper-edged "discipline" issues.

"The most powerful issue is disciplining Congress," he said, "punishing people who've bounced checks and trampled extravagantly."

When Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, was up for re-election in 1988, Mr. Sipple said, "We did a ton of environmental spots on the Sierra Club and Narragansett Bay." He added, "I haven't done any of that this year."

Signs of the new times are everywhere. In 1992, President George Bush ran ads touting his plan for "a choice of quality schools," "job training" and "health care for all." This year, his sons, Jeb and George W., running for governor in Florida and Texas, are airing stark ads about dangerous criminals being turned loose and the need for more capital punishment.

As the air wars intensify in the campaign's final weeks, the decibel level may leave the electorate with a splitting headache.

"Here you have voters fed up with the partisan bickering and negativity, and what they're getting is a bigger dose of partisan bickering and negativity," said Mr. Luntz, the pollster. "It's a vicious circle."

Away From Politics

Colorado's anti-gay rights measure has been ruled unconstitutional. The state Supreme Court ruled, 6 to 1, that the measure bars homosexuals from "having an effective voice in government affairs" and denies them equal protection under the U.S. Constitution. State officials vowed to appeal.

The space shuttle Endeavour landed in the California desert after heavy cloud cover in Florida foiled plans to end the shuttle's 11-day Earth-mapping mission at its home base.

The judge in the O.J. Simpson trial has threatened to throw out many pieces of evidence in the murder case, including tests on a bloody glove, saying they may have been submitted too late to a laboratory for testing. Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito said the

defense made a strong case that it was unfairly burdened by the delay. He said he would rule Friday.

The Supreme Court has named a Florida lawyer to help referee a dispute between New York and New Jersey over which state gets to claim Ellis Island, once the nation's major immigration gateway.

A gunman wounded eight people in a New York dance club after someone stepped on his toes and a shooting match ensued, police said. The police were searching for the gunman.

An American Airlines jet from New York blew several tires upon landing in Toronto, causing a small fire and forcing the 157 people on board to disembark by sliding down emergency escape chutes. A few minor injuries were reported. Fire fighters quickly extinguished the flames.

POLITICAL NOTES

Gore Says North Aids Iraq

WASHINGTON — The White House said Tuesday that Oliver L. North, the former national security aide who is running for the Senate from Virginia, was "giving aid and comfort" to Saddam Hussein by suggesting U.S. forces could not stop an Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

"It is despicable, it is unpatriotic and as often the case with statements from Oliver North, it is also patently untrue," Vice President Al Gore said in attacking the former Reagan administration aide.

"He has put the rank and file of partisanship ahead of the national interest in a manner which is insulting to our armed forces, to our flag, to the soldiers who are prepared to go into battle if necessary," Mr. Gore added.

Mr. North, a Republican, is in a tight race with Senator Charles S. Robb, a Democrat, and both President Bill Clinton and Mr. Gore have campaigned on Mr. Robb's behalf.

On Monday, Mr. North backed off from his assertion that the Clinton administration had so weakened the U.S. military that it could not stop an Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. But he continued to hammer the president, dismissing him as "not my commander in chief." (AP, WP)

Wife Stirs Up Senate Race

LOS ANGELES — Those who have known Arianna Stassinopoulos Huffington would not be surprised at the latest tempest she has stirred up. After all, when she was 23, her first book took a slap at feminism that drew an international audience of admirers and foes.

Now, as her husband, Michael Huffington, campaigns for the U.S. Senate in California, the woman who has often sought the center of attention has found herself there again.

This time Mrs. Huffington, 44, is the target of accusations that her husband's candidacy is more a product of her ideas and quest for power than his. And, if so, her critics say, they are suspicious about her role in a religious group in which she once served as a minister.

Mrs. Huffington said she was "shocked" to be the target of such accusations, which she said were vastly overblown by a liberal conspiracy aimed at discrediting her husband.

She played down her role in the campaign, saying she served as a surrogate speaker like many political spouses, but was not a major decision-maker.

She also described her role in John-Roger's Church of the Movement of Spiritual Inner Awareness, known by its acronym MSLA, as a casual one, involving seminars about practical life questions rather than religious dogma. She said the organization was not a cult.

Five former staff members of the Huffington campaign said the candidate's wife was so active that she was essentially acting as the campaign manager. They said eight staff members quit because of disagreements with her.

Former ministers said that Mrs. Huffington had been a devoted John-Roger follower for many years. A new book by Peter McWilliams, a former church member who is now critical of the group, described her as an active organizer who sought new recruits.

Mrs. Huffington, a prominent socialite and author before she met her husband, said she had not taken part in the church since 1987, when she became a born-again Christian. (LIT)

Albert M. (Bo) Calkoway, a councilman in Trenton, New Jersey, on why he is endorsing a Republican, Garabed (Chuck) Haytian, for U.S. senator: "I don't care if I'm a Democrat. I'm 72 years old, and I can do any blanket thing I want, and I'm endorsing him." (NYT)

Mexican Police Arrest Suspect In Assassination

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The police on Tuesday arrested one of two fugitives sought on charges of masterminding the assassination of the governing party's second-highest official, local television reported.

Fernando Rodriguez González, an aide to the fugitive congressman Manuel Muñoz Rocha, was arrested in the central city of Zacatecas, a television station reported, quoting sources in the attorney general's office.

Mr. Rodriguez González and Mr. Muñoz Rocha, both of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, are accused of plotting the murder of José Francisco Rodríguez Massieu, a rising star in the ruling party. Mr. Rodriguez Massieu, of Guerrero state, was to be the next house majority leader.

Both men fled after the Sept. 27 murder outside a hotel in central Mexico City. Mr. Muñoz Rocha remains at large. He is being sought in Mexico as well as in the United States.

Ten suspects have been arrested in the case, including other high-ranking party members. Daniel Aguilar Trevino, a farmhand who was arrested at the scene, reportedly told the police he was paid \$15,000 to kill Mr. Rodriguez Massieu.

Mock Slave Auction Sets Off Scuffle

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — Demonstrators shouted, scuffled briefly with the actors and conducted a sit-in on the stage. But the re-enactment of a slave auction at the historic village of Colonial Williamsburg caused at least one of the protesters to change his mind.

The re-enactment, which generated complaints after it was announced last week, was staged for the first time Monday by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, which operates the restored village that depicts daily life in the American colonies before independence.

Organizers said the mock auction dramatized the horrors of slavery. Protesters complained that it cheapened history and dealt with an episode too painful to handle in a theater-like production.

Just before the auctioneer mounted the stage, the steps of a restored tavern, six demonstrators pushed through the mostly white audience of 2,000 and began singing, "We Shall Overcome."

Costumed employees of Colonial Williamsburg, some using canes and umbrellas, tried to push the demonstrators back. Jack Gravelly, political director of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who organized the protest, shouted, "You cannot por-

tray our history in 21 minutes and make it some sideshow."

At that point, two protesters sat down on the steps and challenged officials to call the police. They did not, and the show went on around them.

Later, Mr. Gravelly said that the performance had changed his mind. "I would be lying if I said I didn't come out with a different view," he said. (AP, NYT, WP)

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Lufthansa	NO	40"
United	NO	40"

Flights from London, Paris, Frankfurt and Madrid to New York, Houston and Denver and on to 130 U.S. cities.

OPINION

Of Green Teeth and Great Men

WASHINGTON — So far as I can see, Lord Action's dictum — "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely" — stands intact more than a century after he stated it in his correspondence with Bishop Creighton. We sometimes forget that he added, to reinforce the point: "All great men are bad men."

You could hardly disprove that notion from the pages of "The Private Life of Chairman Mao," a new book about the Chinese revolutionary written by the physician who attended him in the last 20 years of his life. U.S. News & World Report has a long, riveting excerpt in its Oct. 10 issue.

Here we find all sorts of choice clinical details about the old tyrant's private medical life. Like most south Chinese peasants, writes Dr. Li Zhi-sui, for instance, Mao never brushed his teeth, with the result that the few he retained were green and his gums so infected that they bled pus to the touch.

It was Mao's pleasure to swim for hours in polluted rivers, amid the raw sewage and dangerous parasites. The old lecher, while preaching the puritanical life of revolutionary self-denial to the millions, kept a harem of lusty young women for group sex. When he died of Lou Gehrig's disease, they picked him in formaldehyde and made a wax effigy. The grieving admirers who viewed the remains couldn't tell which was which. Et cetera.

My first reaction was this: If we needed a last nail for the coffin of the 20th century colossus of totalitarianism, deadlier even than those already hammered into the coffins of Lenin, Stalin and Hitler, this is it. The fat, degenerate old peasant

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

probably caused more human misery than even that diabolical trio, though at this level of mischievous comparisons seem idle. This doctor's memoir shows that Mao's corrupt and self-indulgent private life was a mirror of the cruelty that marked his public policies.

My somewhat more complicated second thought — not that it cancels the first — is this: Here we have another example of the recent tendency to explain the lives of all "great men" in pathological terms. Digestive tracts and glands become the sovereign determinants of character and history, turning the reticence of Victorian biography on its head.

"Pathography," someone has cleverly called the form: skewed biographical writing that reduces good and evil to bodily or psychic warps. It is cousin to the "psychobiography" that was the rage for a while, when everything could be "explained" by a psychic complex.

But how much does pathography really explain? A quarter century ago, Sir Winston Churchill's personal physician, Lord Moran, published a very long book about that great man's medical history — his "black dog" depressions that required steady pill-popping, his strokes and heart attacks.

By Lord Moran's account, you could easily suppose that this great spirit who held civilization together in 1940 was a leaky bag of chronic ailments. But if character has meaning, to overwhelm it with clinical medical detail is to miss its essence.

Churchill's bodily life was a part of him, no doubt, as bodily

life is for all of us. But it was far from all. It is a great human fact that people react differently to infirmity — some well, some not so well. Churchill's great partner in the salvation of freedom, Franklin Roosevelt, was for a time misleadingly depicted as the addled victim of his failing cardiovascular system in the last stages of World War II.

Pathography, fascinating as are the aches and pains and carnal quirks of the great and powerful, explains little, either about great vice (Mao) or great virtue (Churchill and Roosevelt).

Historically, the roots of Mao and Maoism are to be sought not in the old man's digestion or his sex life but in his historical illusions. He pursued a Chinese version of revolutionary rationalism, the great 20th century heresy, the special conceit of those who think human beings are made to be molded to a formula of their own invention, and who believe themselves appointed by God or destiny to wreak their designs on history.

Pathography may capture a minor part of the story, but it cannot account for Mao's impact on China and the world in our time. We forget that at our peril, for we have not seen the last of political messiahs.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Music to Their Fans' Ears: 'We Will Never Strike'

By Robert Whiting

KAMAKURA, Japan — The long baseball season is finally at an end. On Oct. 22, the two league champions will face each other in the first game of the annual best-of-seven fall classic to determine the professional baseball championship.

Unfortunately for Americans, I am talking about Japan — a nation where such things as player strikes happily do not occur and citizens look askance at countries where they do.

"We really can't understand how you could let such a thing happen," the

MEANWHILE

novelist and baseball fan Masayuki Tamaki said of the collapse of the 1994 season in the United States. "Don't the players in your country ever think they are paid too much?"

As an American living in Japan — and one who has followed U.S. major league baseball with some disgust through numerous walkouts and lockouts — I have come to appreciate the Japanese alternative, even though the level of play may be a notch below that of the United States. Despite talk of a new individualism among younger Japanese, it is still a country where social responsibilities generally come before individual rights.

The baseball players' union over the years has steadfastly declined

to exercise its strongest weapon. "We will never strike," a former player representative declared. "It wouldn't be fair to the fans or the owners." And there are also, incredibly enough, baseball free agents who refuse to leave their teams.

Free agency came about last year, and only because owners thought they needed to change the dynamics of the leagues to compete for fan support with the popular new professional soccer league, which has a free-agent provision. Players are not eligible until they serve 10 full seasons.

Instead of the exodus of players seen in the United States, only four of 59 eligible players signed with new teams. The response of Manabu Kitabeppu, a veteran pitcher with the Hiroshima Carp, was typical. "I have an obligation to Hiroshima," he said. "Japan cannot simply adopt the business ways of the Americans."

Former U.S. major leaguers who play in Japan invariably argue that Japanese players are letting themselves be used by management. And in Americans' terms, perhaps they are.

Despite the widespread popularity of the game — annual attendance of 20 million, nightly nationwide telecasts with high ratings — the average play-

er's salary is only one-third that of the U.S. baseball major leagues.

Moreover, Japanese players have to work a lot harder for their paychecks. They practice on travel days and off days. There is a month-long post-season autumn camp and compulsory "voluntary training" in January.

They must also subject themselves to the paternalistic rule of the front office, which frowns on player agents and multi-year contracts and controls all player endorsements. The 20-year-old Tokyo Giants' star Hideki Matsui even needed permission to begin driving his car to and from the stadium.

Yet few Japanese players are protesting. Although their union has expressed a desire for higher pay and better pension benefits, and has shown support for the striking U.S. players, it is clear that money is not the only important thing to them.

Many players are driven by a need to belong. "Baseball is a world of duty and humanity," said Hiromichi Ishige, captain of the Seibu Lions. "To evaluate oneself just by money and sell oneself at the highest price, that's business."

With the possibility of the strike in the United States extending into next season, there is talk of big-name American free agents looking to Japan. Paul O'Neill, a New York Yankee, has already expressed his interest. Other

players are sure to follow. Fading American big leaguers have long been a fixture here in Japan; there is a limit of three per team. In general, they are better reimbursed than their Japanese teammates and a source of resentment if the performance does not match the income.

The former Detroit Tiger Rob Deer signed a record \$2.7 million contract this year, only to find himself unable to hit Japanese pitching. He was released with a batting average of .151.

Now, with many cash-rich Japanese owners ready to splurge on American talent, the gap between American and Japanese salaries will grow.

The logical question for Americans is, will that be enough to finally spur the union to action? Will Japanese free agents take the unprecedented step of trying their hand in the United States? Most Japanese think not.

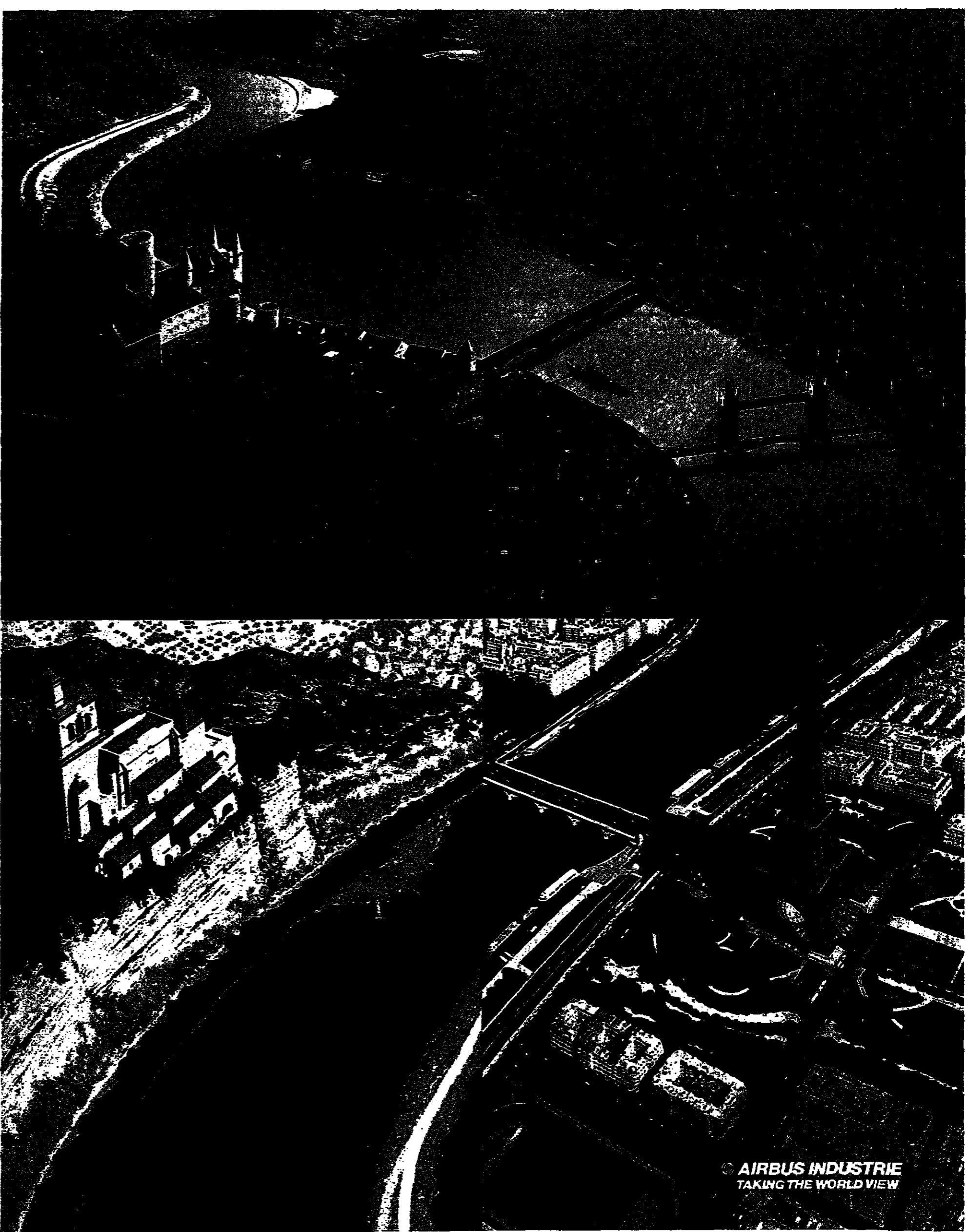
"I can't think of anything that will make them do that," said Kozo Abe, the sports editor of the daily Yukan Fuji. "They might not like the situation, but it's just not the Japanese way to make waves."

If only American players thought that way too, from time to time.

The writer is author of "You Gotta Have Wa," about Japanese baseball. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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C. A. NAGLE JR.
London.

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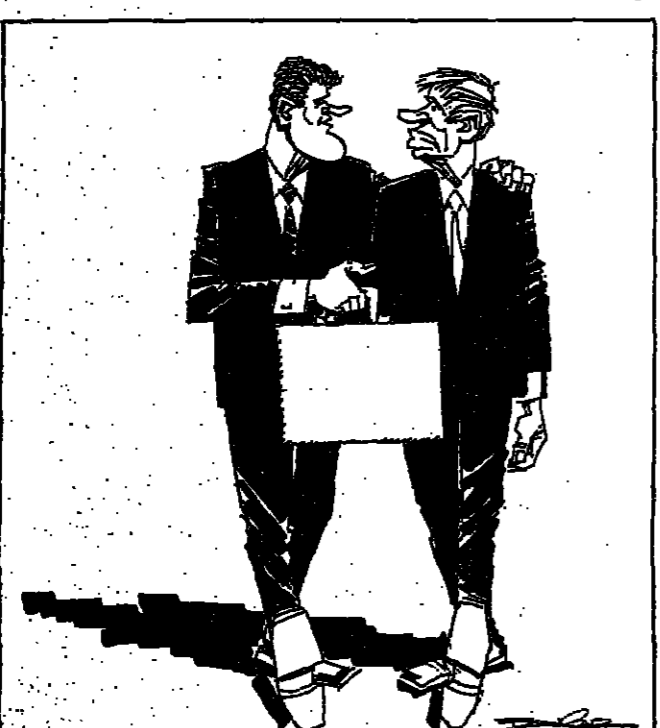
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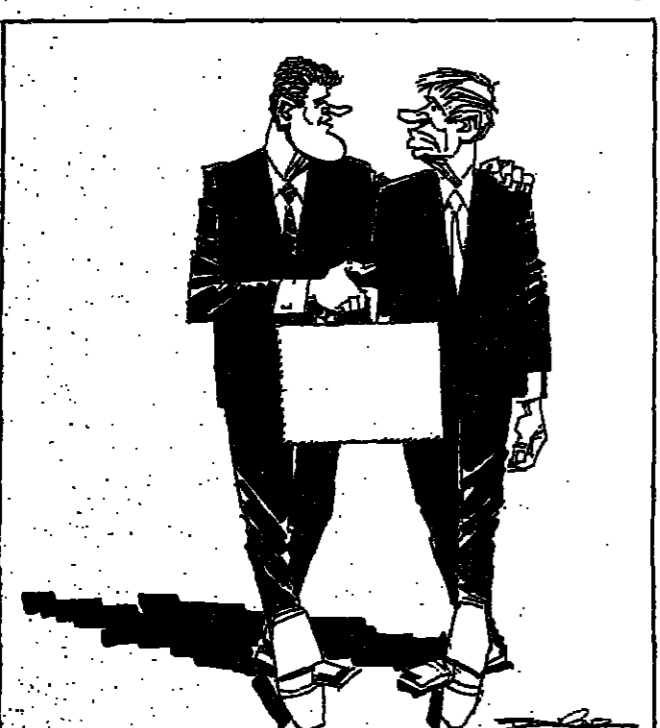
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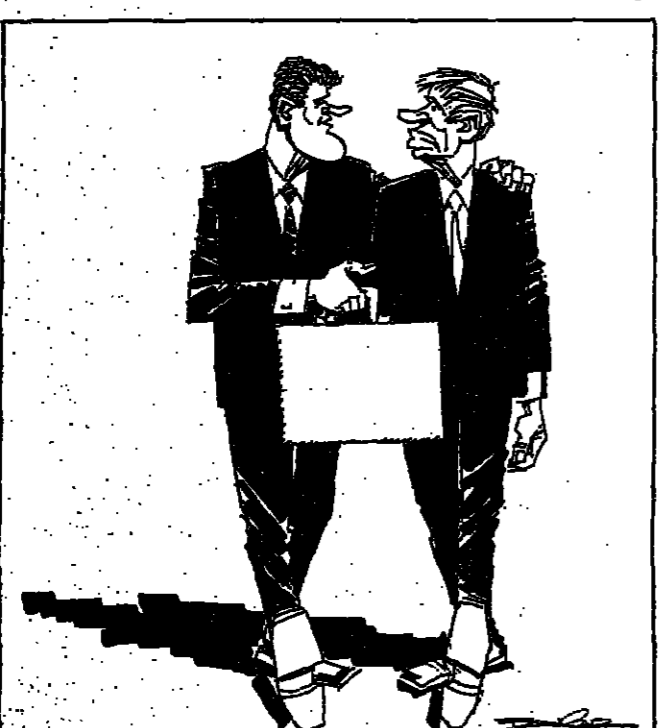
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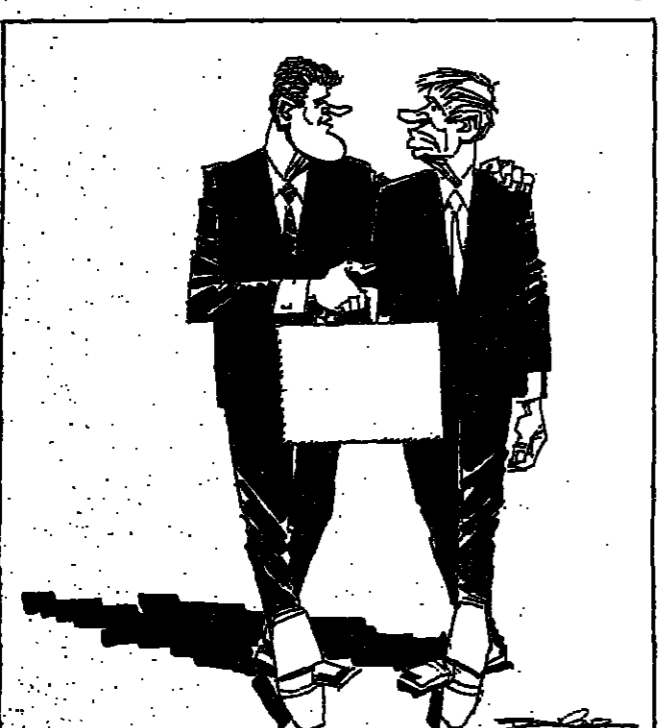
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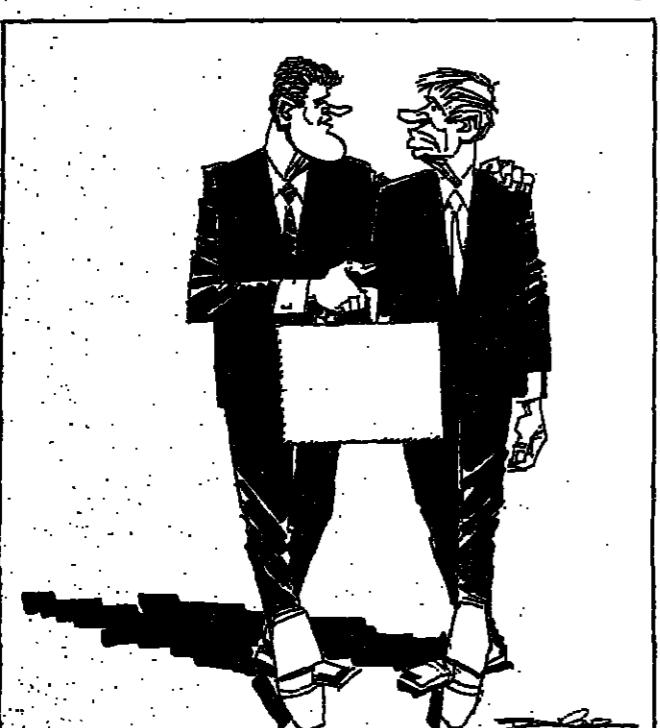
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China's long-term food

Pistol Was Carried Between Sect Killings

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

GENEVA — Swiss police concluded Tuesday that one or more people participated in the deaths of 23 members of a religious sect in one Swiss village last week and then drove 150 kilometers through the night to another village, where soon afterward 25 more sect members lost their lives.

The police also confirmed the death of a second leader of the so-called Order of the Solar Temple, but investigators conceded they were still no closer to understanding what happened in the farming village of Cheiry and the mountain hamlet of Granges-sur-Salvan last week.

There is evidence of murder, not least in the bullet wounds in 20 of the 23 bodies found at Cheiry. And there are indications

that some victims committed suicide, not only in a letter in which one victim said she had come to Switzerland to die, but also in the sect's doomsday teachings.

On Tuesday, the police said a 22-caliber pistol with a silencer found at Granges-sur-Salvan was one of the weapons used at Cheiry, thus confirming that one or more people left Cheiry after the first deaths. But did he or they go to Granges-sur-Salvan to die or to oversee the next stage of the drama?

Without knowing whether he is alive, Swiss police are hunting the sect's spiritual leader, Luc Joutet, 46, a Belgian physician last seen in Granges-sur-Salvan on Oct. 4. If his body is among several badly burned victims still to be identified, the case will become even more baffling.

"Until all the bodies have been identified, his arrest warrant still stands," a police spokesman said. "He is definitely still being sought." Police in France, Martinique, Canada and Australia, where Mr. Joutet frequently traveled and still may have followers, have also been alerted.

On Tuesday, the police said Camille Pilet, a former executive of the Plagat watch company, was among the dead at Cheiry. Mr. Pilet, who lived in Monaco, financed many of the sect's operations and paid for a dinner attended by a dozen sect leaders 10 days ago.

On Monday, police said they had identified the body of Joseph di Mambro, a French-Canadian who joined forces with Mr. Joutet in 1984 to form what was then known as Solar Tradition.

RUBLE: Russian Currency Plunges in Selling Frenzy

Continued from Page 1

borrowing rubles for speculation more expensive.

In official trading on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange, the ruble fell to 3,926 to the dollar from 3,081 at the close on Monday, a decline of 21.5 percent. Later in the day, traders said dollars were selling for more than 4,000 rubles, and at a few currency exchanges on the street for 5,000 rubles.

"It may have started as something else, but at this point the market is driven simply by excessively speculative forces and the way they see the actions of the authorities," said Maarten Pronk, the managing director in Moscow for ING Bank of the Netherlands.

Martin Andersson, the president of Brunswick, a Moscow-based, Swedish-owned brokerage firm, said the central bank would have to act forcefully to brake the ruble's decline over the next few days if it is to

retain any credibility in the market.

"If they take some decisive actions, that will be a very good sign," Mr. Andersson said. "If they passively watch the market destroy the value of the ruble, it will be a bad sign that will lead to higher inflation."

In Moscow, hard currency stores that accept rubles at the market rate closed down during the day, unwilling to accept the currency while it was falling several percent an hour.

"I wouldn't call it a panic, but just a very cruel reality," said Alexei A. Obzintsev, the head of hard currency operations at Tokobank, one of Russia's largest financial institutions. "It's an extraordinary change in the market situation that will have an effect on every Russian citizen."

Analysts said that it was difficult to explain the central bank's lack of aggressive response so far. They said that the government had been under

pressure from large exporters to devalue the currency in order to make their goods less expensive on world markets, or at least to make the current level of exports more profitable.

A cheaper ruble also would mean that new loans to industry and to cover the budget deficit would be worth less in dollar terms, making them less worrisome to such Western institutions as the International Monetary Fund.

While some economists said the ruble had become somewhat overvalued this year, they said such a sharp fall created an impression of economic instability just as Russia seemed to be getting its economic bearings.

"If their objective was to make a quick and painful devaluation to a level defined by export requirements, they've done a good job," Mr. Andersson said. "If their objective was to stabilize inflation, they certainly have not."

STRIKE: Option for U.S.?

Continued from Page 1

cations facilities or intelligence directorates to shake the regime's leaders.

That tactic, used last year in retaliation for an Iraqi plot to kill President George Bush, might be revived in a prolonged stand-off.

"People might have to think again if Saddam starts playing a cat-and-mouse game, withdrawing his forces and then bringing them forward again a few weeks later," said Andrew Duncan, a retired colonel, who is now at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London.

Mr. Saddam may have started a waiting game, hoping that by causing U.S. military costs to mount, Washington will make a deal on sanctions.

Faced with a war of psychological and economic attrition, the United States could seek to impose an exclusion zone in southern Iraq similar to the UN ban on heavy weapons around Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Officials said that before U.S. forces start knocking out Baghdad's equipment in southern Iraq, the Clinton administration would want backing from UN Security Council resolutions.

Right now, Mr. Duncan and most officials said, Kuwait can be defended with U.S. air power. U.S. ground forces arriving in Kuwait can use the crisis to check their prepositioned heavy equipment and help train Kuwaiti forces.

See our International Recruitment every Thursday



James Kelman, of Glasgow.

Booker Prize Is Awarded To Scotsman

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The Scottish writer James Kelman won Britain's most prized literary honor on Tuesday night for "How Late It Was, How Late," a black comedy about a blind drunk that is peppered with expletives.

Accepting the £20,000 (\$32,000) Booker Prize, Mr. Kelman, a self-educated Scot who once worked as a bus conductor and building laborer, launched into an impassioned plea for Scots not to be culturally drowned by the English.

At a dinner attended by London literati at the Guildhall, Mr. Kelman said: "My culture and my language have the right to exist and no one has the authority to dismiss that."

He added: "One of the remaining freedoms we have as writers is the blank page. Nobody can prescribe how we should fill it whether by good or bad intention."

The Booker Prize, established in 1968, is awarded each year for the best novel written in English and published for the first time in Britain by a British publisher. Mr. Kelman's book beat out works by five other nominees. (Reuters, AP)

AUSTRIA: Far-Right Leader Predicts Rise to Power

Continued from Page 1

made him a rising star on the Austrian political scene.

He called Tuesday for a ban on all immigration except for political refugees from the former Yugoslavia, saying "we should give no permission for people to come in until the level on unemployment here is reduced."

But Mr. Haider said he was willing to disassociate himself from such extreme right parties as the neo-Fascists in Italy, the Republicans in Germany and the National Front in France. He said he was grateful, however, for the congratulations offered this week by Jean-Marie Le Pen, the French far-right politician.

He contended that his natural allies in Europe included the Christian Democrats led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Germany, whom he said he had met.

He also denied that he was either a racist or a neo-Nazi, but he repeated earlier praise for the employment policies introduced in the 1930s by Hitler.

As far as Hitler-era employment policies are concerned,

Mr. Haider said he had already suffered the consequences of praising the Nazi leader.

"I was misunderstood," he said. "What I said was that between 1933 and 1936 Hitler had a successful policy on unemployment. I didn't mean to support Nazism."

On Tuesday, he claimed the real level of unemployment in Austria was 5.8 percent, rather than the officially stated level of 4.4 percent. Citing housing shortages in Vienna and a threat to jobs, he said "we have to stop immigration until unemployment is reduced to under 5 percent."

Although insisting that in some sections of Vienna "these foreigners are my friends," he also said that foreigners should not be allowed to account for more than 30 percent of classes in schools. He also argued that "the real problem is people from Turkey, India and North Africa who are involved in drugs and crime."

In response to Mr. Haider, an aide to Mr. Vranitzky said Tuesday night: "Mr. Haider's accusations are completely unfounded when it comes to the

figure he gives on unemployment, and we will fight his policies on immigration and on the European Union."

Mr. Haider said he was unhappy with the terms negotiated for Austria's forthcoming membership in the European Union, especially on issues concerning agriculture and the environment.

Seeking to portray himself as a moderate "liberal conservative" in favor of privatization, health care and social security reforms, and a free market economy, Mr. Haider accused Mr. Vranitzky of failing to govern in recent years. "He has been governed by nondecision," he said.

Mr. Haider made clear that he would remain in opposition as long as the Austrian People's Party is led by Vice Chancellor Erhard Busek. But Alois Mock, a fellow member of the Austrian People's Party and Austria's foreign minister, said in an interview Tuesday that while he expected his party to form a new coalition with Mr. Vranitzky's Social Democrats, he would not rule out a future alliance with Mr. Haider.

BOMBS: For Wary Searchers, World War II Lives On

Continued from Page 1

people and showered a wide area with glass and masonry.

About 160 tons of World War II debris was pulled from Berlin soil last year, ranging from soldiers' helmets to bombs buried up to six meters below the surface. The city's war-salvage budget this year is \$8.4 million, sufficient only to scratch the surface of one of history's most relentlessly bombed cities.

Mr. Harvey and his crew, for example, have been methodically combing the Tiergarten

for four years, but they have hardly made a dent in its 385 hectares (960 acres). Currently, they are focused on the park's east end, about 300 meters from the Brandenburg Gate, because many new government facilities in Berlin will be built near there.

The 18-member team stakes out lanes and then glides back and forth with a metal detector, supposedly capable of detecting a bottle cap nearly six meters down. The men typically cover nearly 835 square meters (1,000 square yards) a day, at a cost to the city of roughly \$6,500.

Ironically, the combat planes that visited such devastation have also provided critical help in rooting out unexploded bombs. During the war, reconnaissance pilots took countless rolls of aerial photographs to assess the bombing damage.

City authorities today have about 6,000 black-and-white photos from American and British archives. Analysts study them to determine where bombs either exploded — producing sizable craters — or did not — thus leaving only small holes punched in the ground or building.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Florida Poll Defeats 'Cultural Superiority'

Three Christian Coalition-backed school board candidates who favored teaching students that American culture is superior to all others were soundly defeated in the Republican primary election in Lake County, Florida.

Their moderate Republican opponents, as well as the Democrats vying for three open seats on the five-member panel in November, all have pledged to overturn the so-called America-first policy, which was adopted by the Lake County School Board in May but never went into effect.

"The people turned out the extremists," said Keith Mullins, co-chairman of People for Mainstream Values — formed expressly for the Sept. 8 primary and the runoff of last week. Lake County in central Florida has farms, citrus groves, mobile homes and about 150,000 people, many of them retirees.

John Dowless, state field director for the Christian Coalition, complained, "Now, the America-first policy will be reversed, and they'll probably want more explicit sex instruction."

The conservative majority also rolled back property taxes, cut school financing, delayed construction of new schools and froze teachers' salaries.

The teachers' union, the Lake County Education Association, had sued to throw out the cultural superiority policy, contending it violates a state law requiring the teaching of respect and appreciation for other cultures.

Short Takes

A New York policewoman trying to blend in at a bar bought a beer, which qualified her for a drawing for a \$14,000 Plymouth Neon automobile. She won. "There are people within the department who take a conservative view that she shouldn't keep the car," Deputy Commissioner Walter Mack said. "I'm hoping the Board of Ethics determines she can keep it." Until there's a ruling, the bright red car will sit on a dealership lot. The officer was not identified.

Why are babies especially lovable when they're asleep? Aside from the fact that they're less troublesome that way, Robert Wright, a geneticist and author of "The Moral Animal," told The Washington Post, it may be all in the genes — that parents are programmed to keep a close eye on sleeping babies since they are especially vulnerable then, unable to cry and crawl away at the approach of danger. Mr. Wright said, "The sensation of 'Oh, they're so cute' would be your genes saying you should be especially vigilant now, you should not stray far."

For years, she has loved parties. For weeks, she has been Truly Boring. It happened when Truly Boring married Cary S. Boring last month and took his name. "I'm really not boring," said Mrs. Boring, 24. "I can be the life of any party." But, she says, "People are already coming up with names for children we could have." The most frequent suggestions: Really, Very and Totally. International Herald Tribune.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

ALL AROUND THE WORLD



مكتبة جامعة القاهرة

Gamble by a Desperate Saddam

Sanctions Viewed as Forcing Dramatic Action

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Saddam Hussein's latest confrontation with the United States illustrates both the success and the failure of Washington's handling of the Iraqi leader.

The success is that two successive administrations have managed to maintain crippling sanctions on Iraq that have cre-

ated an economic crisis so desperate that Mr. Saddam felt cornered. But instead of recognizing the sovereignty and the borders of Kuwait, a condition set by the United Nations for easing the sanctions, he moved 70,000 troops toward the country that his troops invaded in 1990.

NEWS ANALYSIS

That troop mobilization highlights the policy failure: Three years after the end of the Gulf War, Mr. Saddam remains firmly entrenched in power.

The result is that even if Iraq is pulling its troops away from Kuwait, Mr. Saddam will have proved once again that he can force the United States to send tens of thousands of troops to confront him; if he is not removed from power, he will prove he is a political survivor as well.

In his 15 years as president, Mr. Saddam has ruled by ruthlessly suppressing all opposition. But his government does not rule by terror alone. It has survived because it has always been a political survivor as well.

But in the past year, that delicate structure has crumbled. "There was only terrorizing," said Amatzia Baram, chairman of the Department of Middle East History at Haifa University. "There was no longer enticement."

Mr. Saddam was forced by the sanctions to scrap his weapons of mass destruction, set up an elaborate and humiliating monitoring system of his arms industry, and take increasingly tough economic measures. That hurt the Iraqi people, fueled discontent and brought him to what some Iraqi scholars say was an inevitable decision to take dramatic action.

After retail prices soared last year, Mr. Saddam decided to accept Security Council Resolution 715, which set up the weapons-inspection system; as a result of his compliance, he promised his people, sanctions would "dissipate."

Instead, the sanctions remained in place, and prices soared again. Even Mr. Saddam's son Uday used his newspaper, Babil, to criticize officials who promoted compliance with the UN demands, although he never attacked his father by name.

After the Iraqi leader lost half its value in May, Uday Hussein criticized Iraq's prime minister and finance minister for their inability to control inflation.

So Mr. Saddam added the portfolio of prime minister to his responsibilities as president, commander-in-chief and head of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party. He also turned the ruling Revolutionary Command Council into an economic body that made decisions on such issues as how much sugar should cost.

The economic crisis worsened last month, when the Security Council again decided not to lift the sanctions. On Sept. 25, Mr. Saddam halved monthly food rations, and food prices doubled in one day.

The economic pressure coincided with mounting political pressure. In September of last year, there were reports that a bomb had exploded in front of Mr. Saddam's motorcade in Baghdad; last May, a car bomb exploded at a place where his motorcade was expected to pass.

Purges and executions followed each incident, and during recent months, Mr. Saddam has even purged officials from the Duri clan, a center of his support, and the clan of Izzat Ibrahim, officially his second in command.

He has answered each setback with more stringent proclamations: He has imposed strict Islamic punishments of amputations of a hand or a foot for thievery and has announced that deserters from the armed forces risk losing one or both ears. A repeat deserter may have an "X" branded on his forehead.

"Iraq has been a sleeper," said Phebe Marr, a senior fellow at the National Defense University and a historian who has written extensively on Iraq.

"He was running out of time and patience and had to do something to convince his people he was in charge and taking action to get the sanctions lifted. Sooner or later something like this was going to happen."

Mr. Saddam was apparently convinced that even if he complied with the UN resolutions, the United States would not allow the Security Council to ease sanctions. He ignored repeated advice from France, Turkey and Russia that they would support the lifting of some sanctions if he would fulfill Security Council resolutions and recognize Kuwait and its borders.

Instead, he has always said that Iraq's isolation from the sea was a cruel accident of colonial history.

So it is not surprising that he found it particularly galling after the Gulf War when the United Nations formally drew the Kuwaiti border to give part of Iraq's only port, at Umm Qasr, to Kuwait.

"Had Saddam come up with a satisfactory statement on Kuwait, the coalition would have softened further and compelled the United States to confront the sanctions issue," said Ms. Marr. "But he didn't, and my interpretation is that he wasn't close to it yet."

One gunman then forced everyone off the bus and ordered the Iraqi men to strip off their clothes. The journalists said they would put all the passengers back on the bus and blow it up. Instead, they shot out the tires and fled. The driver then changed the tires and proceeded to the city of Basra.

(AP, Reuters)

Journalists Are Beaten Near Basra

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASRA, Iraq — Journalists heading to the Kuwait border on a trip organized by the Iraqi government were ambushed, robbed and threatened with death by gunmen in southern Iraq.

The journalists were traveling by bus to report on the tensions at the border when five gunmen stopped their bus on the highway. They robbed the passengers, including journalists from Reuters, CNN and Agence France-Presse, of television cameras, watches, jewelry and at least \$4,500 in cash.

One gunman then forced everyone off the bus and ordered the Iraqi men to strip off their clothes. The journalists said they would put all the passengers back on the bus and blow it up. Instead, they shot out the tires and fled. The driver then changed the tires and proceeded to the city of Basra.

(AP, Reuters)

Iraqi Acts Shed Doubt on Lifting Ban

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iraq's military maneuvers near Kuwait have soured its chances for a sympathetic hearing anytime soon on lifting the oil embargo, diplomats said Tuesday. But the United Nations Security Council remains divided over whether to ease the sanctions at a later date.

One of Saddam Hussein's apparent purposes in moving troops toward Kuwait was to show frustration with the sanctions and give an idea of what Iraq was capable of doing if the oil embargo was not eased.

The 15 Security Council members rejected Iraq's clumsy attempt to intimidate them. But they differed over how lasting the damage would be to Iraq's effort to get relief from the trade embargo that has devastated its economy.

Ironically, Iraq's troop movements wrecked its prospects for reaping immediate gains from the one area in which it has shown good will: the destruction of its most lethal weapons. One catalyst to the current crisis was a six-month report issued Tuesday by the UN commission overseeing the dismantling of weapons. The chairman of the commission, Rolf Ekeus, reported that a system for long-term monitoring of Iraq's weapons industry was "provisionally operational."

The report, which Mr. Ekeus

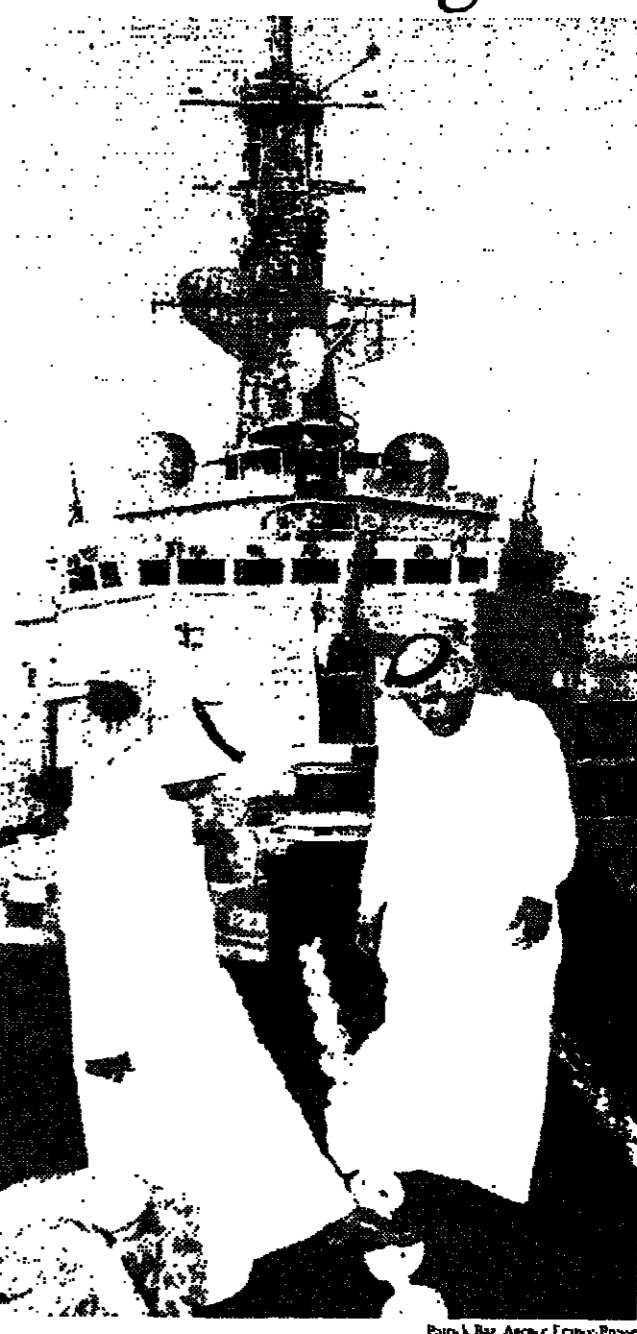
called "fundamentally positive," concluded that there was "cause for optimism" if Iraq continued with "the same level of cooperation" that it had given so far. The panel said it had accounted for all of Iraq's Scud missiles, destroyed its chemical weapons and largely crippled its biological capabilities.

"My honest assessment is we had an excellent chance to get lifting or easing, say, in a six-months' time period," Mr. Ekeus said. "Now the trust in Iraq may be undermined by the steps they took."

Russia and France, two of the five permanent Security Council members, had been prepared to give Iraq a public pat on the back for its weapons progress as the first diplomatic step toward easing sanctions. But neither country was ready to say any kind of word about Baghdad this week.

The United States jumped on the chance to reinforce its argument that Iraq should get no break from the sanctions until it had established a clear record of compliance with the full range of UN resolutions.

Washington's view is that before the oil embargo can be reconsidered, Baghdad must stop its attacks on Kurdish and Shiite minorities; recognize the UN-drawn borders and the sovereignty of Kuwait; return Kuwaiti prisoners and property; and improve its human rights record.



Kuwaiti officials visiting the French frigate Georges Leygues after it arrived Tuesday in Kuwait City's port.

Long-Term, How to Keep Iraq at Bay?

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even if Iraq pulls its forces back from the Kuwait border, as its diplomats said it had done on Tuesday, Baghdad's troop movements have created a new problem for the Pentagon: how to ensure that Iraqi troops not only withdraw from the border but also keep a respectful distance.

An Iraqi withdrawal, which U.S. intelligence has not yet confirmed, may help ease the

NEWS ANALYSIS

immediate sense of crisis, but it could create a longer-term problem.

The question for the Pentagon is how to prevent Iraq from renewing its threat to Kuwait yet again and forcing Washington to respond by sending thousands of troops to the distant Gulf at each new provocation.

President Bill Clinton alluded to the problem in his address on Monday, without saying how it should be resolved.

"Our policy is clear," he said. "We will not allow Iraq to threaten its neighbor or to intimidate the United Nations."

But the broad deployment of 356 warplanes that he announced suggested that the administration was not merely de-

fending Kuwait but was also preparing to put pressure on the Iraqis to move their troops well away from the Kuwait border.

With its forces stretched thin, the Pentagon is reluctant to station thousands of U.S. troops in the harsh Kuwaiti desert indefinitely as a precaution against a new threat from the north, as it does with its 37,000-member force in South Korea.

"I have no desire to keep a large military force there for a long time," Defense Secretary William J. Perry said on U.S. television, adding, "So, no, we do not plan to keep them there. We want to resolve this crisis."

Nor does the Pentagon want to be hostage to President Saddam Hussein's whims and rush forces to the area every time the Iraqi leader moves a couple of divisions. Creating a credible force in Kuwait is a costly, time-consuming and logistically demanding enterprise.

The Pentagon's problem recalls the months before the 1991 Gulf War, when one of the Bush administration's greatest concerns was that the Iraqis would withdraw from Kuwait before the allies began the war, continue to menace the Middle East and dare Washington to try to establish a large military presence in the conservative states of the Gulf.

The long-term solution, one

administration official said, is to ensure that "Iraqi troops are rolled back to nonthreatening positions." Once this crisis passes, the Pentagon wants some breathing room.

One plan being developed is to establish a demilitarized zone in southern Iraq that would be off-limits to Iraqi forces. That would, in effect, replicate on the ground the no-fly zones the United States established in southern and northern Iraq after the Gulf War.

Such a zone, which would be established by the United Nations and enforced by the United States and its allies, would give the Pentagon some protection against future Iraqi threats. To keep the pressure on Iraq to withdraw its troops, meanwhile, the Pentagon has continued its military deployment.

Senior Pentagon officials said the administration was sending 36,000 troops. Pen-

gon officials said Washington would proceed with the deployment until it was clear that Iraq had indeed removed its threat.

Nor is 36,000 the upper limit. If Iraq continues to menace Kuwait with its Republican Guard divisions, the U.S. deployment could double to about 70,000 or so, Pentagon officials said.

Complementing its deployment of ground troops, the Pentagon on Monday sent more warplanes, including 66 F-16 fighter jets and 42 A-10s, which are equipped with Gatling guns with armor-piercing shells and anti-tank missiles. The Pentagon is also sending 36 F-15E and 18 F-111F jets. Those planes are equipped with laser-guided bombs, and were used against Iraqi tanks and other targets in the Gulf War.

The Pentagon also ordered B-52 bombers to Diego Garcia, an island in the Indian Ocean.

IRAQ: U.S. Wants Exclusion Zone

Continued from Page 1

ing that American officials were eager to hear other ideas from the Security Council members.

"We are looking at ways to kind of move them back and make sure that they stay behind a certain area so that we are not faced with this kind of thing again," a senior U.S. official said.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry called a weapons exclusion zone "a viable option" and said it could be patrolled from the air "for some number of years, depending on the situation."

Mr. Perry said late Monday that the United States could not accept and would not accept the possibility of being "pinned down" in the Gulf.

After Mr. Clinton's order Monday night sending B-52 bombers, F-117 Stealth fighters and scores of other military aircraft to the Gulf, American officials appeared on television Tuesday to reiterate that the Pentagon and White House were considering a military strike.

"Definitely, we are talking about a preemptive strike," Mrs. Albright said. She said the United States, under existing UN resolutions, had the authority to act alone but could turn to the Security Council for "additional support."

Pressure for the creation of a broader exclusion zone in

southern Iraq resulted from Washington's urgent desire to avoid situations in which Mr. Saddam could repeatedly provoke an expensive and risky U.S. deployment to the Gulf. Mr. Clinton declared in a brief televised speech Monday night that Mr. Saddam could not be trusted and that "actions, not words" would guide U.S. decision making.

"We will not allow Iraq to threaten its neighbors or to intimidate the United Nations," Mr. Clinton said.

According to U.S. cabinet officials, the exclusion zone could ban tanks, artillery and other armored weapons.

Since the end of the Gulf War, an exclusion zone has existed prohibiting Iraqi aircraft below the 32d parallel, roughly the southern third of Iraq. A similar no-fly zone exists in northern Iraq.

Aircraft from the Gulf War coalition, primarily from the United States, Britain and France, have been patrolling those exclusion zones for years and could be given orders to destroy any heavy ground weapons in the zone, U.S. officials indicated Tuesday.

General Shalikaashvili said that a heavy-weapon exclusion zone in the Iraqi desert would be easier to police than a similar UN exclusion zone around the mountainous Bosnian capital, Sarajevo.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICITION	Weeks on List
1 DEBT OF HONOR, by Tom Clancy	1
2 TALKING WITH THE ANGELS, by Anne Rice	1
3 NOTHING LASTS FOREVER, by Sidney Sheldon	2
4 THE BODY FARM, by Patricia Cornwell	3
5 THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	4
6 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner	5
7 THE GIFT, by Danielle Steel	6
8 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	7
9 THE CHAMBER, by John Grisham	8
10 HOLLYWOOD KIDS, by Jackie Collins	9
11 A SON OF THE CIRCUS, by John Irving	10
12 WILD HORSES, by Dick Francis	11
13 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, by Bebe Moore Campbell	12
14 DISNEY'S THE LION KING, adapted by Don Ferguson	13
15 ONE TRUE THING, by Anna Quindlen	14

NONFICTION	Weeks on List
1 BARBARA BUSH: A Memoir, by Barbara Bush	1
2 COUPLED UP, by Paul Reiser	2

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	Weeks on List
3 BASEBALL, by Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns	6
4 JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot	9
5 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Updike	5
6 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	4
7 THE FAIR, by Mary Matilla and James Girdle with Peter Knabner	8
8 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor	3
9 MOTHERLESS DAUGHTERS, by Helene Hanff	7
10 THE KENNEDY WOMEN, by Laurence Leamer	10
11 DON'T STAND CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN, by Tim Allen	1
12 BETTER THAN SEX, by Hunter S. Thompson	13
13 THE LAST BUS TO ALBUQUERQUE, by Lewis Ginzberg	14
14 TRUE NORTH, by Jill Ker Conway	11
15 BRANDO: Songs My Mother Taught Me, by Marlon Brando with Robert Lindsey	12

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	Weeks on List
1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1
2 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley	2
3 MAGIC EYE II, N. E. Thing	4
4 MAGIC EYE III, N. E. Thing	3

BOOKS

Factories of Death: Japanese Biological Warfare 1932-45 and the American Cover-Up

By Sheldon Harris. 297 pages. \$25. Routledge.

Reviewed by George Hicks

IN 1981, the American newspaperman John Powell opened the eyes of the English reading world with a series of articles on Japan's biological warfare experiments and attempts by the United States to conceal all knowledge of it. Eight years later, the British journalists Peter Williams and David Wallace published what appeared at the time to be a definitive work: "Unit 731: Japan's Secret Biological Warfare in World War II."

Could there be anything new to say? The decade that Professor Sheldon Harris, a U.S. historian, has devoted to the subject

has not been wasted. Barring the unlikely discovery of major new primary sources, his will surely be the classic work for many years to come.

The story he tells is basically similar to that of Williams and Wallace. Japanese biological and chemical warfare stations in Manchuria and China used human beings as guinea pigs. Many thousands, mainly Chinese, died dreadful deaths.

In return for information on the Japanese research, U.S. authorities secretly granted immunity from prosecution to the Japanese organizers of the program. No one was prosecuted for these crimes in the Tokyo war trials.

The years Harris spent in archives around the world has paid off in a wealth of new detail both on the cover-up and the death factories. The extensive field work he did in China led to the discovery of Japanese research center that was previ-

ously unrecorded. However, the book lacks photographs, which is a pity.

Nonetheless, Harris shows convincingly that although many thousands died in the Japanese vivisection and germ test experiments, the scientific achievements were minimal. Starting a decade or so after Japan and without the benefit of human guinea pigs, American scientists rapidly caught up and surpassed the Japanese effort. Huge sums were spent by Japan on bacteriological warfare projects. Thousands of highly qualified experts were involved. But nothing was produced that proved to be a valuable weapon of war.

The United States quite unnecessarily gave immunity to Shiro Ishii, the evil genius who masterminded the program, and his colleagues. They unwittingly took full advantage of the Cold War, playing on American fears that if immunity was not grant-

ed the information would fall into Soviet hands.

Racism may also have been a factor in the US decision not to prosecute people who were clearly war criminals. The victims of the Japanese experiments were almost all Chinese. In the atmosphere that prevailed at the time, what Asians did to other Asians was of no concern to Americans or Europeans.

Harris is horrified that "no one in 1948 was prepared to raise the issue of ethics, or morality, or Judeo-Christian human values." He noted that in all the documentation that has survived "no one individual is chronicled as having said bacteriological warfare human experiments were an abomination, and that their perpetrators should be prosecuted."

George Hicks is an economist and author of several books on Asia.

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love, joy —
everything in life is there.
And that's
just Charlie Brown.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Tomorrow the World: The Rise of the Almeida Playhouse

By Matt Wolf

LONDON — Inside a small north London theater off a street where drunks jostle for space with yuppies, some amazing careers are taking shape. The playhouse is the 303-seat Almeida, a one-time music hall whose modest auditorium has become a talking point of the British — and increasingly, the international — theater.

That its rise comes at a time of contraction for the arts in England, where theaters up and down the country are cutting corners and playing safe, honors the co-artistic directors, Ian MacDiarmid, 50, and Jonathan Kent, 45. The men, who became friends more than 20 years ago when they first worked together at Glasgow's Citizens' Theatre, inherited a playhouse devoted mostly to booking productions from abroad. Since they took over late in 1989, the MacDiarmid-Kent team has turned the

Almeida into a self-generating enterprise that now regularly sends plays to the West End and beyond.

Next year, the theater launches its most ambitious project yet: an international tour of "Hamlet" directed by Kent and starring Ralph Fiennes in his first stage role since the films "Schindler's List" and "The English Patient." "Quiz Show" made him a Hollywood star.

This will be the first Almeida staging to open away from its Islington base — at the 1,000-seat Hackney Empire in working-class East London — opening Feb. 28. From London, "Hamlet" embarks on a short European tour before traveling to Broadway where it is expected to open in time for the Tony Award nominations — and, presumably, to scoop quite a few itself.

And lest the venture seem cynically motivated — a case of let's-grab-a-film-star-while-he's-hot — MacDiarmid and Kent

emphasize that their "Hamlet" furthers the spirit of adventure on which their regime was founded.

"This can be a great forum for revivifying a career, or giving it that extra launch," MacDiarmid, a quiet-spoken Scot, said. He was joined for an interview by Kent and the Almeida's general manager, Jonathan Reekie, 30.

"The genesis of it wasn't, 'Blimey, Ralph has just done a movie, let's bag him,'" said Kent. Instead, he said, Fiennes approached him two years ago about returning to Shakespeare in a fresh context from the Royal Shakespeare Company, where he got his start.

"It may sound arrogant," said Kent, "but the only policy we have is to do the plays we like and admire and to work with the people we admire. Ralph's astonishing rise has obviously given the production more latitude."

While larger subsidized companies like

the Royal National Theatre and the RSC seem wary of tackling too broad a European repertoire, many of the Almeida's greatest successes have been in lesser-known plays by Luigi Pirandello ("The Rules of the Game"), Jean Anouilh ("The Rehearsal"), which transferred to the West End, and Henrik Ibsen ("When We Dead Awaken").

NEW plays are important, too. The Almeida is where Harold Pinter decided in September 1993 to open his newest play, "Moonlight," a mournful, oblique piece about an irascible dying father. The American dramatist Han Ong and Phyllis Nagy have both premiered work at the theater, and Kent has a long-standing interest in two other, older American writers — Thomas Babe ("Taken in Marriage") and Lanford Wilson ("The Fifth of July").

In November, the Almeida hosts the British premiere of Brian Friel's new play

"Molly Sweeney," a chamber piece for three actors, well-suited to the intimate venue; Friel makes his directing debut with the play, a co-production with Dublin's Gate Theatre. The play will complete an Irish autumn begun in September with an acclaimed revival of J. M. Synge's classic "The Playboy of the Western World."

Said Kent: "We've been spoiled by working in this glorious space for plays; our success has largely to do with the space." And with a formidable array of actors, from Glenda Jackson and Claire Bloom early on to Alan Bates and Ian Holm more recently. The theater's "Medea" in June won Diana Rigg the Tony for best actress in New York, completing an upward spiral begun in September 1992 at the Almeida for denariy — by Broadway standards — across-the-board wages of £190 (\$300) a week. (The hope is that Rigg will sign on to play Gertrude to Fiennes's Hamlet.)

Not every play succeeds. Howard Barker's

"A Hard Heart" and the Ben Travers farce "The Bed Before Yesterday" closed early because of poor attendance. And since the theater budgets for 77 percent attendance, every flop means, Reekie said, that "we have to sell out four shows in order to recoup."

Indeed, MacDiarmid emphasizes that greater public and industry recognition doesn't necessarily mean an end to financial worry, especially since the Almeida carries a deficit of £50,000. Five years ago, he said, the theater wouldn't have done "Hamlet," "because we'd be panicking about being able to afford the production."

"That panic hasn't disappeared," MacDiarmid continued. "One of the disadvantages of being internationally known is that people assume you're rich."

Matt Wolf is an American theater critic and journalist based in London.

From Hollywood Back to Bombay

By Alexandra Viets

BOMBAY — Smita Taraporevala, best known as the screenwriter of the critically acclaimed "Salaam Bombay" and "Mississippi Masala," lives in an apartment along the railway lines, where the steady hum of trains from Bombay's Grant Road station can be heard outside her window.

Born and raised a Parsi, Taraporevala has returned home to Bombay, after nearly 20 years abroad. The Parsis, also known as Zoroastrians, who originally came from Persia, are a tiny and rapidly declining community of 125,000, the vast majority of whom are concentrated in Bombay. Taraporevala lives on a Parsi street and in a Parsi building that is only minutes from where she grew up. Surrounded by photographs of her family, Taraporevala writes her screenplays in a small room that once belonged to her grandmother, a woman who was a great source of inspiration to her as child. "I'm home," she says with a smile. "It's like a dream come true."

Taraporevala's most recent script is an adaptation of a novel by the Parsi author Rohinton Mistry. "Such a Long Journey," Mistry's novel, which was short-listed for the Booker Prize in 1991, chronicles the life of Gustad Noble, an honest bank clerk, and his family, who live in the midst of a crowded Parsi colony in Bombay. Noble, whose journey is mixed with humor and sadness, struggles to come to terms with a series of seemingly betrayals that have deeply offended his sense of loyalty and honor. Extremely visual, the novel is rich with

description of the daily rituals of Parsi life and full of Dickensian characters. Taraporevala says she found her home.

Currently in preproduction, "Such a Long Journey" will be released as a Canadian-British co-production and is scheduled to begin shooting in December.

Taraporevala's own journey began as an only child in a typical Parsi home with a large family not unlike the Nobles. Despite being an only child, Taraporevala was always surrounded by relatives and family friends, living in a tightly knit community, which she credits for her success. She recalls storytelling uncles, dotting grandparents and regular vacations with 20 or more. "A whole horde. . . I loved it, I loved growing up that way."

This is not the first time that Taraporevala has taken on a project concerning the Parsi community. A photographer of some repute who has had her work exhibited internationally, she has gradually collected a portfolio of photographs on the Parsis, which she plans to publish. The project began as an attempt to capture the life of a community in rapid decline.

"Every time I came home," she said, "there were less of us. . . My own family has been cut in half in just one generation." In both black and white and color, many of her images seem to be portraits of the very old and the very young: a boy being initiated into the priesthood, an old man with his back to the camera as he prays to the sea on "Ava Roj," a day on the Parsi calendar devoted to the spirit of water.

Like Noble's son who leaves home in "Such a Long Journey" determined to pursue a career in art, Taraporevala left

India for the first time on a scholarship to study literature at Harvard in 1975. It was there that she met another Indian woman, Mira Nair, who became a friend, collaborator and the future director of "Salaam Bombay" and "Mississippi Masala."

After Harvard, both women moved to New York. Taraporevala got to a master's degree in cinema studies from the New York University film school and Nair to begin work on her documentaries. It wasn't until 1986, 11 years after they first met, when both women were in India watching a screening of Nair's documentaries, that Taraporevala and Nair decided to work together on "Salaam Bombay," their first feature film.

Launched by the success of "Salaam Bombay," Taraporevala went onto Los Angeles, making a living writing scripts for HBO cable and a variety of production companies. During the period in Los Angeles most of the scripts she worked on were never made into films. She recalls that a script on Vietnam war stories was considered "too ambitious" and a script on homeless children "too depressing."

When Taraporevala left Hollywood to return to Bombay, she says, she realized she had already spent half her life abroad and it was time to come home. To her surprise, 10 days after she arrived she got a call from her agent with a new project. Since then, the work hasn't stopped.

"But even if it hadn't worked out, it was not a sacrifice to come back. Bombay was always home."

Alexandra Viets is a writer based in India.

LONDON THEATER

'Twins' Is No Favor to Goldoni

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Michael Bogdanov's rare revival of Goldoni's "The Venetian Twins," at the Barbican, is an exercise in noisy desperation. By all accounts it was a riot on the small Swan stage at Stratford last year, but in opening it up for the main London stage the director has resorted to a National Youth Theatre party night, with usually reliable RSC players frantically camping and mugging their way through an increasingly desperate attempt to cover up what they clearly see as the shortcomings of the play.

True, this does owe rather too much to Shakespeare and Plautus, who both did it better. Twin brothers (both played by David Troughton) turn up in Verona on the same day having been out of touch for many years. One is a tongue-tied country bumpkin, the other a city sophisticate, but they are soon taken for each other in a confused plot featuring missing jewels, confused lovers and long-lost sisters.

It has taken the RSC all of 30 years to get around to Goldoni, and the company has done him less than justice. An interval-playing band, actors wandering in from other productions in the building, a faked ambulance-dash for a member of the audience, other spectators invited to sit on the stage as at an open-air Italian restaurant, all are indications of Bogdanov's lack of apparent interest in the play.

In which case, why bother to do it at all?

The world repertoire surely contains enough plays that do not need such disguises to make them work, and there are surely directors around with enough respect for Goldoni to stage "The Venetian Twins" as something other than a trick circus.

Tim Firth's "Neville's Island" (Apollo) concerns a quartet of middle-aged, middle-management executives who have been sent to bond in a course in the Lake District, in the currently fashionable belief that this will make them better at dealing with crises back in the office; though as their business concerns bottling spring wa-

ter it is hard to fathom precisely what these lakeside adventures could teach them, except perhaps where to find more water.

Disaster strikes early: Their boat runs aground, they are marooned on an island which may contain wild beasts, and though this is still England — so we are not about to get the Derwent Water version of "Deliverance" — there's just enough menace in the air to keep an otherwise rather lame sitcom moving along predictable tracks.

The Neville of the title is the team leader (Jonathan Coy), a hopelessly inept captain.

His crew consists of a neurotic (Paul Rafter), a born-again Christian in nervous breakdown (Michael Siberry) and Gordon (Tony Slattery), the only really well-written role of the four. Jeremy Sams, the director, does his best to keep the idle flow of noises, but it is like watching "The Tempest" performed by mice.

At the Barbican Pit, a classical rediscovery of considerable, cool fascination: Euripides' "Iphigeneia" is the darkly comic tale of the founding son of Apollo and a mother who, unaware that he is also hers, alternately plots to have him killed or make him her lover. A fable about love and power and above all paternity, it is held together by Jude Law, an actor only 21 who has in the last year given breathtaking performances in two other boohouse, incestuous dramas ("Les Parents Terribles" and "Fastest Clock in the Universe"). Nicholas Wright directs David Lan's agile translation.

There's an extraordinary kind of modernity here, a questioning of the rights of parents and children, gods and men. And (unlike "The Venetian Twins") this is a model example of a director, translator and cast taking a relatively unknown text, remaining utterly faithful to its original intentions, and yet giving it a 20th-century spin that ensures that Ion never seems remote or irrelevant to our debates about timeless issues of passion and control.

"Ion" is about a god who lies and a man who discovers his true parentage in the nick of time. But in its universality and its political subtlety, it is just about the most contemporary show around.

From Chloé, All Sugar and Lace

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After a few uncertain seasons, Karl Lagerfeld got into his stride at Chloé. But it was more of a dainty little step. The collection was sugar sweet, with no fabric softer than the consistency of whipped cream. It was very finely crafted. But

PARIS FASHION

the show lacked the urgency, the modernity, the cut and thrust of forward fashion that are Lagerfeld's signature.

"Very refined and sophisticated — nothing casual about it," said Lagerfeld, to explain the spun-sugar fabrics and lace knits. Gallé's turn-of-the-century glass was the inspiration for the translucent colors, which included watery green, amber and a silvery-mauve.

The show started with sinuous lace knits with mid-calf hemlines decorated with delicate silver bugs as jewelry. The only tailoring was in the softest crepe with ruffles of satin skirt underneath. Otherwise it was all frills and lace and hats in butterfly-wing gauze.

Chloé is primarily an evening wear collection, and as an exercise in style it was romantic, with ombre-colored chiffons, flower-patterned tunics and lace dance dresses. Yet even when embroidered jackets went with flared pants or dresses opened over underpants, the show seemed dedicated to decorative women of a different era.

How to put the feminine back into fashion without looking retrograde? In her powerful Comme des Garçons show, Rei Kawakubo made womanly clichés of ruffles-and-frills seem modern. First apron-skirts subtly feminized pantsuits. Then frilled aprons were tied back-to-front, giving ruffles to the back of a jacket. Makeup was pretty, with ruby lips and pin-curved hair. As the show advanced, so did the wave of frills: at jacket hem, as the tulle underskirt of a simple dress, in layers like piped cream on a satin skirt under a strict tailcoat.

In its dairy freshness of milk white and buttercream cotton, with its focus on rippling ruffles breaking out of sleek tailoring, the show succeeded in presenting femininity in a forceful way. Although some of the tailoring was weird, it could also produce perfect modern classics — like the crisp naval jackets salted with gilt buttons.

The further Yohji Yamamoto digs back to his Japanese roots, the more dazzling his collections become. The show he sent out Tuesday was an ode to the kimono and to the dress. The show ended with an ode to the kimono and to the dress. The show ended with an ode to the kimono and to the dress. The show ended with an ode to the kimono and to the dress.

There was not a single pantsuit. The only vestige of sportswear were play suits with shorts, and they came under the floating kimono robes that were the central subject of a feminine, romantic, modern and impressive show.

When a slender tomato-red dress walked down the runway at Mario Chanet — and then transformed itself by untying strings into an ankle-length bias-cut slip, it seemed symbolic of a show where nothing was quite what it seemed. By wrapping and tying asymmetric skirts, by stitching deep-pleated fabrics into taut jacket shapes or by giving wide-legged pantsuit a glazed surface, the design duo gave resonance to simple clothes that looked to the future rather than the past.

At Nina Ricci, designer Myriam Schaefer took a bow — knotted at the tail of a curving jacket, jutting in a soft satin from the hips of a sleek black coat or thrusting in chiffon through the laced-up backbone of firm tailoring. Schaefer, seven years with Jean-Paul Gaultier, revealed her origins with pinstriped suiting and corseting at the spine. But she gave a fresh young face to tailoring cut on the curve.

How nice it would be to see Martin Margiela's clothes in the light of day; to taste the cocktails of fabric and texture; to absorb the cut and detail. But when all wise Parisians were dining, fashion pros were slumped in a bijou theater watching film footage of the September event when the Belgian designer unveiled his line simultaneously in boutiques from London to Tokyo. That was followed by a 60-second glimpse, from the rear, of models in boiled wool jackets over satin skirts and viscose pants. What with staff dressed in surgical white coats, the "show" seemed like scenes from fashion's madhouse.



Ruffled lace dance dress for Chloé by Lagerfeld.

auction sales

— IN FRANCE —

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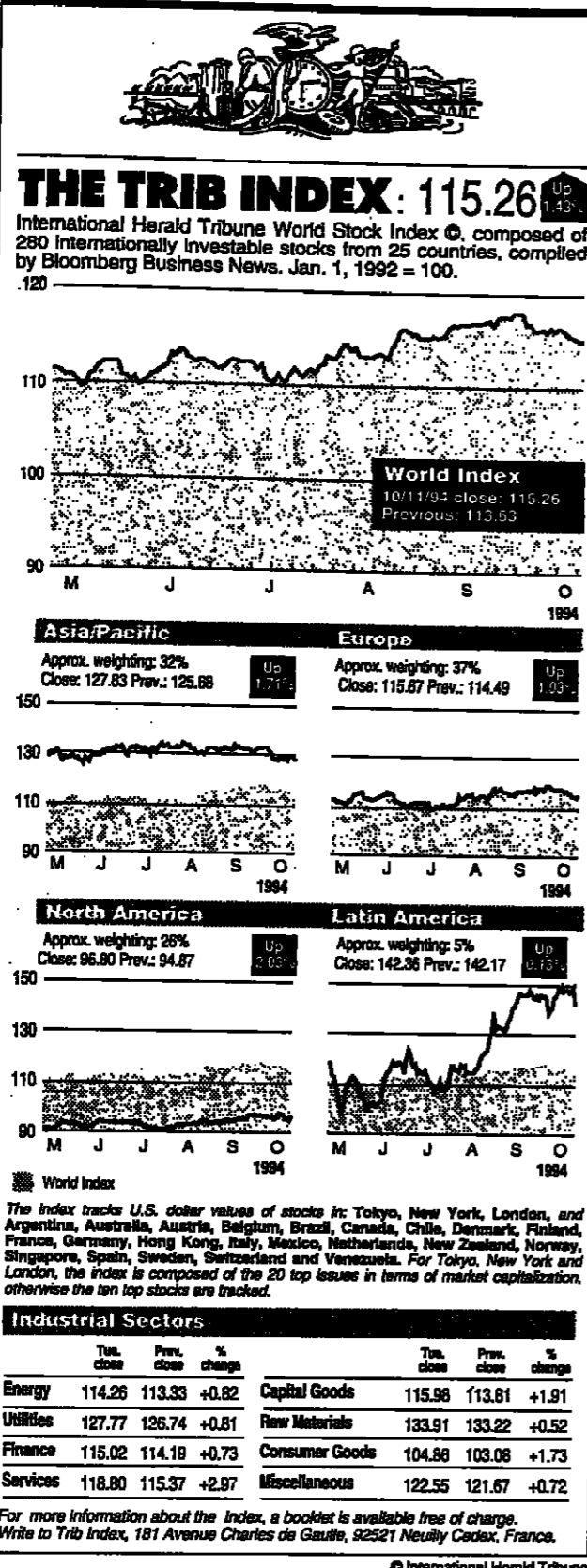
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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, October 12, 1994

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Court Ban Is Sought By Intel

Injunction Is Goal In the AMD Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN JOSE, California — Intel Corp. said Tuesday it would seek an injunction against rival Advanced Micro Devices Inc. to stop the chip-maker from shipping clones of Intel's 486 microprocessor.

Intel Corp. said Tuesday it had won a federal court victory against AMD for using part of Intel's microcode known as ICE microcode, but AMD said the ruling would not prevent that company from shipping Am486 computer chips.

ICE, or in-circuit emulation, is a code used by designers creating chips.

AMD said it had already begun production of microprocessors without Intel's microcode, and that the ruling would not disrupt distribution of 486 chips.

Intel's move to seek an injunction follows U.S. District Court Judge Patricia Trumbull's ruling Friday that AMD, the fifth-largest maker of computer chips, had violated copyright laws by using a portion of proprietary Intel code in the chips, which are used in personal computers.

The ruling was handed down Friday but was under seal until after midnight Monday, an AMD spokesman, John Green, said.

The ruling, which resolves a lawsuit filed four years ago, involves a license clause that also applies to the older 386 chip. Litigation over the 386 chip continues. Intel will seek an unspecified amount in compensatory damages for the millions of 486 chips already sold by AMD, said Jim Jarrett, an Intel spokesman.

Analysts said the request for injunction was unlikely to have an adverse effect on AMD. (Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investors Rethink Russia Ruble Rout Puts New Cast on Market

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The record fall of the ruble Tuesday sent shock waves among Western financial analysts who only recently had begun to turn bullish on investing in Russia.

Now some were wondering if admittedly risky bets on Russian assets had not become foolhardy and if a return to hyperinflation was not threatening. Even before it plummeted Tuesday, the ruble had lost a third of its value in a month.

"The free-fall collapse of the ruble indicates an almost complete lack of confidence in the ability of the current government to come up with an effective anti-inflation policy," said James Lister-Cheese, an analyst with Independent Strategy, a London-based investment research firm.

In the last few months, since Russia completed its first round of privatizations, money has been pouring into the country from foreign companies and investment funds that had previously been nervous about Russia's political and economic transition. The Ministry of Privatization recently estimated that foreign investment had quadrupled since the beginning of the year, to \$600 million a month.

Many Western observers said that the ruble's rout not only reflected the danger that the government was losing control of the economy but was also adding to the economy's problems. The pace of Russian inflation, which has become more moderate through the course of the year, faces tremendous upward pressure as a result of the soaring cost of imports.

Only last week Russia had reached a long-awaited agreement with foreign banks to re-

schedule \$26 billion of commercial debts. At the time, that confidence-boosting agreement was widely hailed as paving the way for a flood of new investment into the country. But many analysts said on Tuesday that Western investors were at best likely to hold off any moves until the ruble can be stabilized and the damage to the economy assessed.

"Russian assets were cheap before today, and now they are even cheaper," said Jonathan Hoffman, an economist with CS First Boston in London. The problem is that they also suddenly look far riskier.

Although the ruble's plunge makes ruble assets cheaper in dollar terms, it is worrisome to foreign investors who eventually may want to translate ruble profits into dollars or other currencies.

"The supposed achievements of the current Russian government at reform have been too good to be true," said Peter Young, a director of the Adam Smith Institute, a British free-market think tank. "The plight of the ruble just proves that you can only fool some of the people some of the time."

Other analysts disagreed. They traced the ruble's fall simply to a shift in the policy of the central bank. After watching the ruble rise steadily all year, they pointed out, the Russian central bank announced two months ago its intention to seek a devaluation in the currency. The purpose was to aid Russia's exporters.

By all accounts, that policy of an orderly devaluation has now run off the rails. Many analysts, though, insist that the reformers in Moscow are blameless.

Instead they fault currency speculators.

See RUSSIAN, Page 12

Chrysler Net Jumps 54% on Higher Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. said Tuesday its third-quarter profit surged 54 percent, as the No. 3 American automaker benefited from higher sales and lower rebates to customers.

Chrysler's net income rose to \$651 million, or \$1.76 a share, from \$423 million, or \$1.13 a share, in the year-earlier period, before a \$109 million gain from the sale of its Mitsubishi Motors stock and a favorable income tax adjustment.

Revenue rose 21 percent, to \$11.7 billion.

The 1994 period was the automaker's best third quarter ever and seventh straight quarter of record earnings.

Chrysler shares gained 62.5 cents, to \$46.50, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Normally, the third quarter is the weakest for U.S. automakers because of plant shutdowns for vacations and model changes.

General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. are expected to announce their earnings soon.

"We're very encouraged by the high degree of acceptability of our products are enjoying in the marketplace," said Robert Eaton, Chrysler chairman.

Continued strong demand for such popular vehicles as the Jeep Grand Cherokee allowed Chrysler to lower its average discounts per vehicle to \$320 in the third quarter from \$610 in the second quarter and \$775 in the third quarter of 1993, the company said.

Chrysler also reduced its sales to fleets to 10 percent of its overall North American sales from 15 percent in the second quarter and 11 percent in the third quarter of 1993. Those sales generally are less profitable than retail deliveries.

Chrysler, which has been by far the most profitable of Detroit's three automakers on a per-vehicle basis, made an after-tax profit of \$1,000 on each car or truck sold in the quarter, up from \$570 in the year-earlier quarter.

James Donlon, Chrysler's controller, said the automaker planned to build between 690,000 and 700,000 cars and trucks in the fourth quarter, up from about 580,000 in the third quarter and 650,000 in the fourth quarter of 1993.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

EU to Tell Bull to Drop Units in Exchange for Aid

Brussels — The European Commission will tell Groupe Bull on Wednesday to sell its Nipson, Telesincro and Compuprint units in exchange for approval by the commission of 11.1 billion French francs (\$2 billion) in state aid, a draft of the decision said.

The draft decision also called for the restructuring of Bull's open systems and software business.

It said further that a "significant amount" of Bull's shares had to be sold to an industrial partner when the company was privatized.

If that did not happen, all the computer firm's open systems and micro-computer business should be sold off within a period that would guarantee the company's viability in the long term.

The draft decision, which was expected to be approved at the commission's weekly meeting on Wednesday, also urged the French government to refrain from investing more in Bull unless it complied with EU rules.

The commission opened an investigation in October 1993 into the payment of 2.5 billion French francs to the computer firm. In January, it extended the

inquiry to an investigation of another injection totaling 8.6 billion francs by the French state and the state-owned telecommunications company France Telecom.

Of the total 11.1 billion francs, only 3.1 billion francs have not been paid yet, the paper said.

Bull narrowed its losses considerably in the first half of 1994 and aims to break even in the first half of 1995.

UAP First-Half Profit Fell 22%

France's largest insurer, Union des Assurances de Paris, or UAP, said Tues-

day that its net profit totaled 853 million francs in the first half, down 22 percent from the same period a year earlier, Bloomberg Business News reported from Paris.

The figure, which was at the lower end of analysts' expectations, reflected continuing losses from banking operations that narrowed only marginally to 438 million francs in the first half from 462 million in the year-earlier period.

The company's main banking unit, Banque Worms SA, narrowed its first-half loss to 394 million francs from 544 million.

MEDIA MARKETS

New (Inter)faces on Screen

By Mark Potts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Big changes are coming to the way users interact with their personal computers. The result will be sophisticated interfaces that will make computers easier to use.

Both of the major personal computer operating systems — Windows and Macintosh — will undergo major revisions in the next year or so that will significantly change the way they appear to the user.

Just over the horizon are even more changes in interface design that could make even the newest Windows and Macintosh systems look as antiquated as, well, MS-DOS.

Future computers may be based on interfaces that represent what they are doing more graphically, replacing the standard arrangement of folders and files with much richer, easier-to-control displays that provide lots of information at a glance.

"The future of the desktop is to be much more visual," said Ben Shneiderman, a specialist in interface design who runs the Human-Computer Interaction Laboratory at the University of Maryland. "We're stuck in the valley of 1984."

That was the year Apple Computer Inc. introduced the Macintosh and popularized the concept of graphical interfaces that made the computer screen look like a desktop, with files, folders and a trash can.

Inspired by work done at Xerox Corp.'s Palo Alto Research Center a decade before, the Macintosh interface, in turn, paved the way for Windows, by Microsoft Corp., and began the death knell for MS-DOS.

The coming Windows 95, or Chicago, due out next year, cleans up the familiar Windows interface. It adds several sorely needed features, such as flexibility in dragging files from one window to another on the screen, and eliminates Windows' greatest problem: its reliance on MS-DOS to do most of its dirty work.

Apple is worried. The company is feverishly working on technology to leapfrog Microsoft's new system. Forget the recently released System 7.5, which makes mostly cosmetic changes in the Macintosh interface and operating system. The real change in Apple's famous interface will come when the company unleashes System 8, code name Copland, in about a year.

System 8 will be a radical reworking of Apple's interface. According to MacWeek magazine, System 8 will make folders easier to work with and add computerized "agents" to automate routine tasks. It will provide more information about individual files and let users customize their desktops.

Windows 95 and System 8 may seem like big changes to the rest of us, but Mr. Shneiderman of the University of Maryland is not impressed. "You're wasting too much time opening and closing and dragging and resizing windows," he said. "To me, the evolution is away from the computer and toward a user's tasks."

Some of the experiments percolating in Mr. Shneiderman's lab hint at what he is talking about.

For instance, Mr. Shneiderman and his group of researchers and graduate students have come up with a novel way of viewing

See INTERFACE, Page 13

Regulators Slow Sales In Taiwan

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — In an extraordinary attempt to stem a slump in stocks, Taiwan's Securities and Exchange Commission told securities companies Tuesday to buy shares or risk having their requests to start new mutual funds denied.

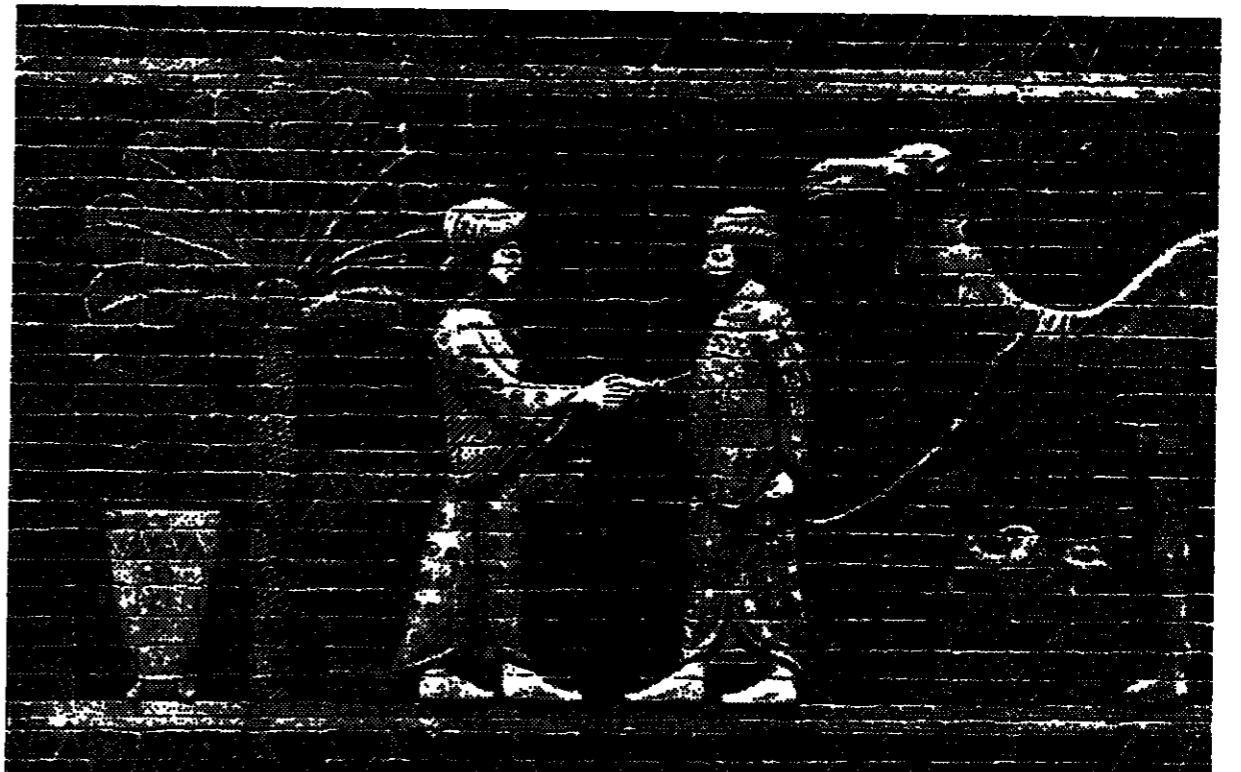
The threat was followed by an announcement from the investment trust industry group that its members would temporarily stop selling shares.

The SEC was spurred into action after Taiwan's main stock index fell 14 percent during the last four sessions, following one of the worst spates of unsettled trading the country has ever gone through.

The most unusual of the SEC's moves involved telephoning securities houses to encourage traders and fund managers to step up purchases after stocks tumbled in early trade this morning.

"They called here and talked to the boss about this," said Kuo Shoo-min, a fund manager with National Investment Trust Co., one of Taiwan's largest securities companies. "We cooperated."

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks and Bonds Bolster the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar finished slightly higher against most other major currencies Tuesday, profiting mainly from the performance of stock and bonds, as the market awaited more economic data.

Sigs that Iraq's troops were moving away from the border

Foreign Exchange

with Kuwait had damped the dollar's earlier gains.

Analysts and traders said developments between Iraq and the United States had little effect on the dollar.

The dollar typically benefits in times of international conflict as investors seek a haven for their funds.

Traders were also reluctant to bet too aggressively on the dollar's prospects before the release of inflation and plant-use

reports. Those will give them fresh insight into whether prices in the U.S. are rising enough to prompt the Federal Reserve to raise rates soon, analysts said.

The dollar closed at 1.5448 Deutsche marks, flat from Monday, and at 100.20 yen, down from 100.38 yen.

The dollar rose to 5.2850 French francs from 5.2830 francs Monday and to 1.2886 Swiss francs from 1.2829 francs. The pound was at \$1.5795, down from \$1.5853.

An analyst at MCM CurrencyWatch, Win Thin, said he expected the dollar to stay firm but at current levels through the week in anticipation of further bond prices.

The possibility that optimism about a resolution to the Middle East tensions may have been overdone helped underpin the dollar earlier, analysts said. (APX, AFP, Bloomberg)

MARKET: Earnings Lift Stocks

Continued from Page 1

had been flirting with levels of around 8 percent, have dropped back since last Friday. On Tuesday, the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell to 7.86 percent, from 7.90 percent on Monday.

There was little sentiment on Wall Street that the Tuesday rally represented a reversal of the market's underlying bearish trend. Christine Calles, stock strategist for Brown Brothers

their cash positions. The only thing missing was something to strike a spark and bring them back in.

A report by Motorola late Monday did it. The company, whose share surged 1 1/2 to 54 1/2 on Tuesday, said its third-quarter earnings jumped 50 percent on a 28 percent increase in sales powered by worldwide demand for its cellular telephones.

On Tuesday morning, Chrysler started the parade by announcing its jump in sales and profits.

Chrysler, which rose 3/4 to 46 1/2, has been the most profitable of the three U.S. automakers in recent years. When it reported higher sales volume, stock in Ford and General Motors rose because those companies are also expected to report improved sales and profits.

Just as in the automobile industry, Texas Instruments and Microsoft stock rose in the wake of Motorola's good news. Apple Computer reported higher earnings on demand for its new notebook systems, and its stock continued to rise on rumors that it was striking a deal with IBM to make the companies' computer systems compatible.

Procter & Gamble climbed to close at 2 1/2 to 62 1/2, Pepsico surged 2 1/4 to 34 1/2, and Apple rose 1/2 to 39 1/2.

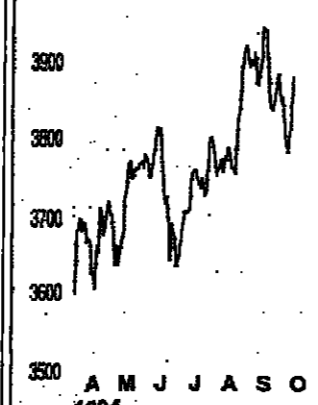
Volume on the Big Board surged to 355.53 million shares Tuesday from 213.11 million shares Monday.

Via Associated Press Oct 11

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

4000



NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	1,151,154	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Microsoft	715,154	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Apple	471,154	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Oracle	357,154	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Amazon	312,154	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Google	287,154	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Yahoo	262,154	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Alibaba	237,154	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Twitter	212,154	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4

NASDAQ Most Actives

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Market Sales

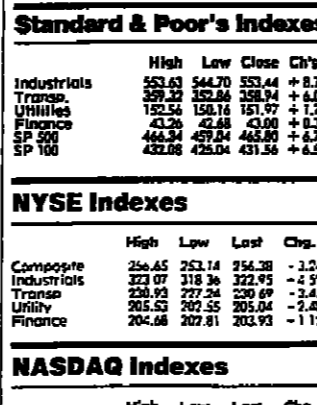
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Via Associated Press Oct 11

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Market Sales

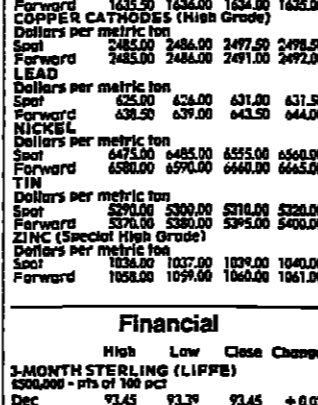
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Market Sales

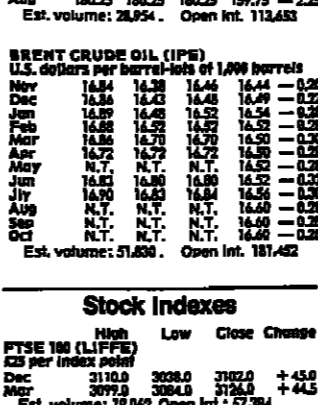
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Via Associated Press Oct 11

Dow Jones Averages

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NYSE Most Actives

Red by funds listed, and transmitted by MICROPAL PARIS (Tel. 33-1 40 28 09 09)

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.
Frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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AS - Australian Dollars; AU\$ - Australian Schilling; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin
 LR - Italian Lira; LP - Luxembourg Franc; p - price; Pl - Poles; S\$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked + Other Prices; N/A - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; E - Dividend; Ex-Pr - Ex-Price; % - Other Price incl. 3% prem. change; - - Paris exchange; - Amsterdam exchange;
 m - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority; p - Middle of bid and offered price; E - estimated price; v - price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z - bid range.

FINISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

NYSE
Tuesday & Closed

ASIA/PACIFIC

Reliance Net Rises As Demand in India Gathers Strength

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOMBAY — India's largest private-sector company said Tuesday that a recovery in the chemical industry and increased productivity had contributed to a spectacular surge in first-half net profit.

Reliance Industries Ltd. said its first-half net profit more than doubled, to 5.1 billion rupees (\$163 million).

The textiles and petrochemicals giant said revenue for the period rose 36 percent, to 34.20 billion rupees from 25.17 billion rupees a year earlier. Operating profit rose 41 percent, to 7.44 billion rupees.

Anil Ambani, the company's managing director and the son of its founder, said he expected a "good financial performance" for the full year, as demand continued to grow in the Indian economy.

In Bombay, Reliance stock rose 10 rupees to 415. One Indian stock analyst said that although the results were better than expected, they did not lead to any immediate surge in buying.

He said investors were keeping money aside for pending privatizations and initial public offerings of other Indian companies.

Another broker said any sharp rise would depend on how the company's global depositary shares performed in European trading. The shares were unchanged in London trading Tuesday at \$28.50.

In 1992, Reliance was the first Indian company to issue stock to foreign investors by means of global depositary shares, or securities denominated in foreign currencies that are held and traded overseas.

Reliance has said it would spend \$1 billion a year for the next four years on expansion.

Dhirubhai Ambani started the company 25 years ago with his savings from a job at a gas-line station in Aden. Now, it is among the world's top producers of polyester.

The company also is building an oil refinery and developing oil and gas fields with Enron Oil & Gas Co. of the United States.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Ming Pao Chief Targeted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The chairman of the Ming Pao publishing group faced disciplinary action by the local stock exchange Tuesday after it was disclosed that he had been jailed for fraud in Canada 15 years ago.

In a statement, the stock exchange said its listing committee had endorsed a recommendation to begin disciplinary proceedings against Yu Pui-hoi, 35, chairman and controlling shareholder of Ming Pao Enterprise Corp., over what it said was Mr. Yu's "failure to disclose to the exchange that he had been convicted in Canada of certain criminal offenses."

Trading in shares of Ming Pao and South Sea Development Co., of which Mr. Yu also is chairman, are to resume Wednesday after a two-day suspension. Shares of Ming Pao last traded at 5.50 Hong Kong dollars (71 U.S. cents), and those of South Sea at 55 Hong Kong cents.

The exchange warned shareholders and investors to "exercise caution when trading in the securities of Ming

Pao and South Sea." But Simon Yeung, an analyst at Standard Chartered Securities in Hong Kong, said, "I don't see any reason for the scandal to affect the fundamentals of both companies."

The exchange's listings director, Herbert Hui, said Mr. Yu could be reprimanded or

The chairman could be asked to resign for not disclosing a conviction 15 years ago in Canada.

asked to resign his positions, depending on the outcome of the proceedings.

But Ming Pao Enterprise and South Sea said Mr. Yu would continue for now to hold the positions of chairman and executive director "in the interests of the two companies."

Mr. Yu acknowledged Monday that he had been

convicted of credit-card and check fraud amounting to 4,600 Canadian dollars (\$3,567), as well as illegal possession of a pistol, when he was a 20-year-old student.

Mr. Yu said he had spent four months in prison because of those convictions, which came to light in a report in a rival Chinese-language newspaper Monday. "I deeply regret my behavior in my youth," he said. "I have already paid for my wrongs and learned my lesson from this."

Stock exchange regulations call for executives of listed companies to declare any criminal record.

Ming Pao Enterprise is publisher of Ming Pao Daily News, regarded as one of Hong Kong's most influential and independent newspapers, with a circulation of 160,000 aimed at the territory's educated middle classes.

Last year one of its reporters, Xi Yang, was jailed in Beijing for 12 years on charges of betraying state economic secrets after a report in Ming Pao Daily News on interest rates and gold sales in China. (AFP, Bloomberg)

News Corp. Amends New Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — News Corp. bowed Tuesday to the demands of shareholders and revised terms of a bonus issue of preference shares aimed at building up the global media company.

The company, controlled by Rupert Murdoch, said it would guarantee that holders of the new shares received a dividend at least 20 percent higher than the payout on ordinary shares.

But it said the 20 percent guarantee would come into effect only when the annual dividend on ordinary stock reached 6.25 Australian cents a share. That dividend now is 3 cents, and News Corp. said it had no immediate plans to raise it.

News Corp. plans to issue one share of preference stock for every two common shares outstanding as of Nov. 11. The new shares are to offer a dividend of 7.5 cents.

The bonus issue is expected to raise as much as \$4 billion Australian dollars (\$4 billion) to finance expansion plans.

"The new shares will now be fully valued in line with the ordinary shares. They now have a premium, and they'll be protected in the event of a takeover offer," said Lachlan Drummond, a media analyst at CS First Boston Australia Ltd.

The company said Sept. 30 that it would issue 930 million preference shares holding limited voting rights.

News Corp.'s original proposal drew strong criticism from investors, who feared the new shares would have little value compared with News Corp.'s ordinary stock.

On Tuesday, News Corp. shares gained to close at 8.27 dollars, compared with 8.10 Monday. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	9,362.32	9,248.40	+1.23
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,345.23	2,302.28	+1.87
Sydney All Ordinaries	2000	2,003.60	1,988.00	+0.78
Tokyo Nikkei 225	21000	19,821.46	19,744.75	+0.39
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1200	1,128.29	1,110.12	+1.64
Bangkok SET	1400	1,444.26	1,428.12	+1.13
Seoul Composite Stock	200	1,078.66	1,068.68	+0.93
Taipei Weighted Price	6000	6,124.71	6,214.48	-1.44
Manila PSE	2000	2,946.95	2,972.11	-0.85
Jakarta Stock Index	500	512.38	511.86	+0.10
New Zealand NZSE-40	2000	2,025.75	1,992.89	+1.65
Bombay National Index	2000	2,080.37	2,081.75	-0.07

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

• South Korea's Finance Ministry said an advisory committee had drafted a bill that would end restrictions on foreign ownership of listed companies by 1998; currently, foreign investors are limited to equity holdings of 10 percent.

• Samsung Electronics Co. said sales would rise 40 percent this year, to \$14 billion, while profit surges fivefold, to \$1.1 billion.

• Volkswagen AG began production in China of a new model of its Santana car and will expand output as China's auto industry grows, the Xinhua news agency reported.

• China has drawn up a plan to expand exports of electronic products and machinery to \$150 billion by 2010 from an estimated \$26 billion in 1994, the China Daily reported.

• Japan's private-sector machinery orders rose 7.1 percent in August from a year earlier, after a 2.6 percent rise in July, the Economic Planning Agency said, indicating its downturn in orders has probably stopped.

• The San Jose Mercury News in California has become the first American newspaper since the Vietnam War to win approval to establish a permanent bureau in Hanoi.

• Malaysia will maintain control over the country's largest naval dockyard even if it is privatized, Defense Minister Najib Tun Razak said. (AFP, Reuters, NYT, AP)

Europe-Asia Meeting Set

Agence France Presse

SINGAPORE — Around 500 corporate executives and government officials will meet here this week to debate ways of expanding economic links between Asia and Europe. The sponsor, the World Economic Forum based in Davos, Switzerland, is also sponsoring a meeting in Casablanca late this month.

U.S. Says China Still Isn't Ready to Join GATT

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — The deputy U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, said Tuesday that China had made only "incremental" progress toward meeting conditions for entry to GATT, the world trade body.

At a news conference at the end of two days of talks with officials in Beijing, Ms. Barshefsky said China was still violating bilateral trade agreements and continuing to block U.S. companies from its market in the information industry, insurance, financial services and other areas.

The U.S. official said China should be commended for steps such as cracking down on what she called "rampant piracy" of intellectual property. But she added that much still had to be done before barriers to China's entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade could be resolved.

"I would view the progress made thus far as incremental,

rather than dramatic, and certainly not sufficient with respect to GATT/WTO accession at this point." The World Trade Organization is scheduled to succeed GATT on Jan. 1, meaning that China must join GATT by the end of the year to be a charter member of the new group.

Senior Chinese leaders have said repeatedly in recent months that the country had made all the concessions it was going to make to gain GATT entry.

Turning to specific problems, Ms. Barshefsky said piracy of compact disks and computer software remained "extremely serious" despite progress in China's enforcement of laws protecting these rights. Washington wants China to shut down 26 factories producing pirated compact disks, laser disks and other such items. But authorities have acted against only about four to six of the factories, she said.

U.S. losses from copyright theft are estimated at \$1 billion a year, Ms. Barshefsky said.

She also said China had made only slight progress in opening up markets to American agricultural products. For example, all citrus products from California are banned for reasons that are not scientifically sound, she said. (Bloomberg, AP)

■ **CITIC Gets Rated**
Standard & Poor's Asia Ltd.

Eurasian Continental Railway Delivers the Goods

Knight-Ridder

HONG KONG — The first shipment of 10 containers carrying cargo from the western end of the new Eurasian Continental Railway has arrived in the terminal port of Lianyungang, the Xinhua news agency reported Tuesday.

The containers, loaded with copper sheets, will be shipped to South Korea,

the agency quoted China's International Business News as reporting.

The 10,800-kilometer (6,700-mile) line runs from Lianyungang, in Jiangsu Province on the east coast of China, through five Chinese provinces and the former Soviet Union to the Dutch port of Rotterdam, the western terminal.

The line, which cuts about 8,000 kilo-

meters off the sea route, was launched in December 1992. But its growth into a big conveyor of goods was soon derailed by technical problems, a lack of experience and squabbling.

A major problem is that China's trains run on narrow-gauge rails. Westbound trains must stop in Kazakhstan, where containers are put on Russian flat cars.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg

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THE IHT/DELTA AIR LINES DESTINATIONS COMPETITION

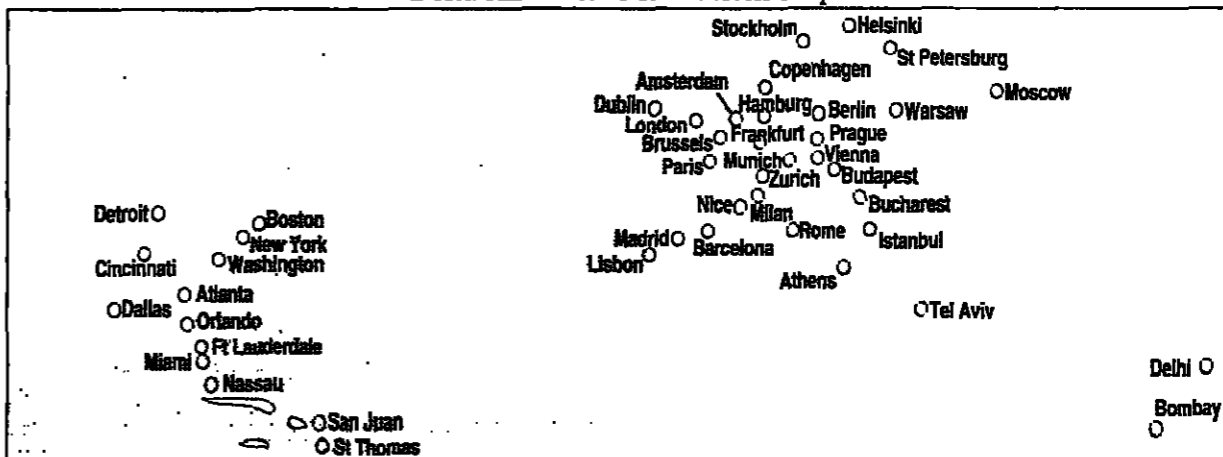
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Herald Tribune

DELTA AIR LINES
TOGETHER LETS TAKE THE WORLD BY STORM

12-10-94

Real Estate Marketplace

at (33-1) 46 37 21 32

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

	Sis
12 Month	

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Drive for

Entrepreneur

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month 5%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	50	High	Low	Latest	Change
25	22	19	ACAP	1.84	3.7	12	13	23	21	21	+
24	14	12	Accord	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
23	14	12	American	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
22	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
21	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
20	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
19	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
18	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
17	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
16	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
15	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
14	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
13	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
12	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
11	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
10	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
9	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
8	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
7	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
6	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
5	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
4	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
3	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
2	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
1	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
31	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
30	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
29	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
28	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
27	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
26	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
25	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
24	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
23	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
22	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
21	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
20	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
19	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
18	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
17	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
16	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
15	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
14	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
13	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+
12	14	12	Amstar	0.9	8.9	10	10	14	13	13	+

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Stk	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Stk
12/84	12.25	11.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	12.25	11.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
1/85	12.50	12.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	12.50	12.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
2/85	12.75	12.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	12.75	12.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
3/85	13.00	12.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	13.00	12.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
4/85	13.25	12.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	13.25	12.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
5/85	13.50	13.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	13.50	13.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
6/85	13.75	13.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	13.75	13.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
7/85	14.00	13.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	14.00	13.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
8/85	14.25	13.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	14.25	13.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
9/85	14.50	14.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	14.50	14.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
10/85	14.75	14.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	14.75	14.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
11/85	15.00	14.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	15.00	14.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
12/85	15.25	14.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	15.25	14.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
1/86	15.50	15.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	15.50	15.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
2/86	15.75	15.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	15.75	15.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
3/86	16.00	15.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	16.00	15.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
4/86	16.25	15.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	16.25	15.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
5/86	16.50	16.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	16.50	16.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
6/86	16.75	16.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	16.75	16.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
7/86	17.00	16.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	17.00	16.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
8/86	17.25	16.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	17.25	16.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
9/86	17.50	17.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	17.50	17.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
10/86	17.75	17.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	17.75	17.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
11/86	18.00	17.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	18.00	17.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
12/86	18.25	17.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	18.25	17.75	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
1/87	18.50	18.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	18.50	18.00	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
2/87	18.75	18.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	18.75	18.25	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100
3/87	19.00	18.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100	19.00	18.50	100	0.00	1.00	10.00	100

[illegible]

Builder of
By Joseph L. ...

[illegible]

Drive for

Entrepreneur

French Technology



A "meter" where car owners pay to recharge their electric vehicles in La Rochelle, left; a Renault electric car prototype, right.

In Drive for Electric Cars, France Is a Leader

By Thomas Fuller

PARIS — The first time Joseph Cugnot took his car down a curving Paris street, it went straight off the road.

Mr. Cugnot, a retired engineer from eastern France, was no doubt disappointed; the accident, however, couldn't have caused much damage, as his car's top speed was three miles per hour.

That was 1769. Mr. Cugnot's three-wheeled steam-powered wagon designed to pull artillery pieces was the world's first automobile. Mr. Cugnot is credited with the invention and with ushering in a tradition of French automotive ingenuity.

Some 225 years later, the country that saw the invention of not only the automobile but also the storage battery is due to commercialize relatively cheap electric cars.

While most carmakers in the United States, Japan and Europe are experimenting with prototypes, both Renault and PSA Peugeot Citroën SA — France's Big Two — will offer electric versions of some gasoline-powered cars as early as next March.

The electric models, which are distinguishable from their internal-combustion counterparts only by their lack of tailpipe and their silent motors, can be plugged in

and recharged from any household wall socket, just like a toaster or coffee machine. A maximum charge of eight hours provides just under 100 kilometers (62 miles) of use, making the car an almost exclusively urban type of transport.

The vehicles we currently have which will soon enter production are targeted and oriented for the European market," said Noël Bureau, vice president for research at Peugeot Citroën. "They're small vehicles with reduced dimensions and reduced range as well. We think that if we can stick to a projected range of 80 to 100 kilometers per day, we'll be able to satisfy perhaps more than 90 percent of urban transport needs."

Many French cities, tired of the fumes and noise produced by internal-combustion engines, have made agreements with Renault or Peugeot to provide the necessary electric-car infrastructure.

Kenneth Barber, who heads the U.S. Department of Energy's electric-car division in Washington, attributes France's leading role in commercializing electric cars to the large price difference between its relatively cheap electricity and its expensive, highly taxed gasoline as well as the centralized structure of the French state.

"In France you have one utility, which is dead easy to work with," Mr. Barber said. "So it's a little different from the

U.S., where there are separate, individual utilities reporting to private or separate utility commissions."

The United States, where electric cars are still in the prototype stages, development has been spurred on by a 1998 deadline imposed by California and other states for 2 percent of cars offered for sale to be free of emissions. General Motors Corp. recently created Delco Propulsion Systems, a business unit that it expects one day to sell electric-car components worldwide.

The United States was once host to a large electric car market. In 1912, when gasoline-powered technology was in its early stages, there were 33,842 electric cars in operation — 22 times the current number.

But today, while GM anticipates, France's Big Two produce.

Renault's Clio Electrique is scheduled to appear in showrooms next July, and Peugeot Citroën's 106 Electrique and AX Electrique are to be on the market by March or April. Both carmakers see initial demand as weak (Peugeot Citroën will have production capacity of only 6,000 electric cars next year) but count on improvements in infrastructure in French cities and tax rebates and financial incentives from the government to boost sales.

The necessary infrastructure includes, in large cities, places for electric-car users

to leave their vehicles overnight to be recharged. By the end of this year, Paris will have 200 such berths.

La Rochelle, a city on the French Atlantic coast where Peugeot-Citroën has leased 50 prototypes of its AX and 106 models to residents and local companies, offers free parking for electric cars. The La Rochelle experiment is being watched closely by those involved in electric-car projects around the world because it is the first time a city has teamed up with a car manufacturer and utility company to provide the specific infrastructure needed for electric cars.

Michel Crepeau, La Rochelle's mayor, has long been an environmental activist, providing in the 1970s a fleet of free bicycles for residents to use. Today, along with the national utility Electricité de France, the city has installed high-voltage recharging stations, providing in 10 minutes enough power to drive 30 kilometers. Many electric-car users, however, have found the fast-recharging stations unnecessary and prefer to plug in their cars at home.

Chantal Vetter, a La Rochelle resident involved in the project, takes her Peugeot 106 Electrique to work every day and charges it every two nights. One hundred kilometers costs her eight francs (\$1.50) in

Continued on Page 18

Training the Elite: Too Narrow a Focus?

By Barry James

PARIS — The bicentennial of France's two leading establishments of higher learning this year has renewed an old debate about the place of science and technology in education and industry.

In short, has the pure math and science tradition represented by the Ecole Polytechnique eclipsed to a disproportionate extent the humanist traditions represented by the Ecole Normale Supérieure?

Polytechnique graduates have dominated French industry since World War II. They are largely responsible for such advances as the high-speed railway system, the nationwide teletext network and the Ariane satellite launcher. Three of the top 10 banks, three of the top 10 insurance companies and 56 of the top 100 industrial companies are headed by former polytechnicians.

"They know everything. Unfortunately they do not know anything else," Marshal Pétain was once quoted as saying.

The Ecole Normale Supérieure used to be France's intellectual leader, producing many of its best-known writers and philosophers, including Jean-Paul Sartre, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Michel Foucault, Raymond Aron, Jacques Derrida and Michel Serres.

But it has lost ground to the Polytechnique, and its birthday this month has been marked by a certain amount of sniping at the rival institution and the tradition it typifies. Colette Lewiner, an ENS graduate and now a senior official in the nuclear reprocessing industry, said that French industry is full of scientifically or technologically brilliant thinkers who are unable to work in a team or communicate.

"More and more," she said in an interview with Le Monde de l'Education, "we are looking for multidisciplinary people, or people capable of acquiring other disciplines — scientists who do not distrust literature."

Without "great intellectual mobility and a strong capability to adapt," she said, technological and scientific knowledge risks becoming quickly outdated.

Although the Polytechnique tradition served France well during its post-war reconstruction, it has many negative aspects. Critics say it has created a self-

replicating caste of remote super-specialists that is ill-adapted to increasing European and international cooperation. It also symbolizes an obsessive preoccupation with diplomas and academic qualifications at virtually every level.

One irony is that while the French put the Polytechnique at the pinnacle of learning, few foreigners have ever heard of it. The Sorbonne, part of the University of Paris, is far better known abroad.

Math occupies a place of honor in French business and industry in great part because it is seen as a useful means of selecting job applicants, being less subjective than literature or philosophy. Nevertheless, the rational French still rely to a greater extent than any other European country on assessment techniques such as numerology or graphology that seem to come straight from a New Age commune.

The revolutionary government in 1794 set up the Polytechnique to provide the young republic with engineers, and the Ecole Normale Supérieure to provide teachers — a role it keeps today.

The Ecole Normale director, Etienne Guyon, said recently that there is a gaping need in French education for more interchanges between scientific and literary and philosophical disciplines.

In contrast, however, Mr. Guyon said that education is geared entirely to reproducing elites. Everything is directed toward an increasingly narrow selection.

"British education does not function like that," he said, "and it has produced 10 times as many Nobel Prizes as us, because their degrees are more creative."

Whether industry has accepted a greater need for humanities or generalism is open to question. "I wish it were true, but I have not seen anything to indicate it," said Daniel Jouve, a Paris headhunter.

Mary Boss, of the INSEAD business school at Fontainebleau, said that French companies that take a European or international view are increasingly looking for generalists, with training in languages and the humanities as well as science.

"If they come here it is because they have decided that they need to recruit international managers, or French managers who have an interest or talent for international business," she said.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

An Entrepreneur's Search for Capital

By Richard E. Smith

LES ULIS, France — Linh T. Nuyen is probably not the only high-tech entrepreneur striking out on his own in France. He wonders, sometimes with regret and sometimes with a shudder, how different his foray into business might have been in the beguiling but treacherous U.S. market.

"If I had started in the United States instead of France," he said, "the company would have already gone public and our sales would be double what they are today."

But he also acknowledged that he might have followed the fate of many Silicon Valley start-ups as a flash in the pan on the over-the-counter market or lost his independence early in a quick buyout.

As it is, the 34-year-old émigré from Vietnam, who spent 15 years as a research engineer at Thomson SA, does not have a lot of complaints.

"I like the job I am doing," he said. "I like developing new products. In a smaller company, it is easier to do it."

Picogiga, his company, is now eight years old. It has 25 employees, sales of over 30 million francs (\$5.7 million), profit of about 6 million francs, a pleasant site near Paris and an idea he feels has an outstanding future: the gallium arsenide wafer, a miniaturized transistor with applications ranging from mobile telephones to collision-preventive radar devices for a new generation of automobiles.

What he does not have and what makes him envious of his U.S. counterparts is the kind of plentiful, mobile and sophisticated venture capital that provides such fertile ground for the boisterous U.S. microelectronics industry.

"We are producing at peak capacity," he said. "We could be doing more."

He said that when a company in Silicon Valley or Route 128 near Boston runs into a rough patch, its financiers can tap into a rich network of outside consultants, academics, editors and specialized bankers to get a reading on the situation.

"But in France, finance people often do not know the market," he said. "They do not know who to call in the U.S. Sometimes they don't even speak English."

As a result, it is the lot of the technical



Linh T. Nuyen

people in France and Europe in general to constantly defend the performance of a high-tech company before skeptical financiers.

Since Mr. Nuyen's innovation is on the cutting edge of both microelectronics and metallurgy, he has had to do a lot of talking. Although he has financing from five French venture capital organizations, he had serious trouble getting fresh funds several years ago to buy equipment he felt was vital.

Nor does he think the situation in Europe will improve soon.

The U.S. market, as he notes, is not only large enough to allow many small players to perch on small niches, it has a wide range of success stories in spite of a high rate of failure.

"At one point in the past, European companies like Philips started with the ideas of individual people," Mr. Nuyen said. "But it has been a long time since there have been many great successes."

"The culture is different in Silicon Valley," said Mr. Nuyen, who has been to the United States more times than he can count. "People say, 'Why not me?' There have been a lot of successes and this makes it easier for others to ask for money. We need more examples of success in Europe to excite the market."

At the same time, he said that the breakneck pace of the U.S. market can be intimidating for any beginner, not to speak of a foreign one.

"I am French and I'm here because I

started working here," he said. "And I was a researcher, not an entrepreneur. For the U.S. market, you have to know about marketing there, about law, about the environment."

Sometimes the slower pace in Europe can allow a longer fuse time for research. While three of his venture capital supporters are tied to commercial banks, two are state-dominated research funds. "They are more patient," he said.

Some of that funding originates in programs sponsored by the European Union and allows small niche companies to benefit from contact with Europe's microelectronics giants. "The arrangement is good for us as a small company," he said.

"The optimal situation is to have several large companies own a small stake in your company so that you can learn from all of them but still stay independent," he said, highlighting a business pattern that is more common in Europe than in the United States.

"It is sometimes a handicap to be owned by a big company. If I am bought by Motorola, it could mean that I could not supply others and would lose contact with them."

In spite of his occasional qualms about the raucous and unpredictable U.S. market, his eye is firmly fixed on that market for his next big move.

"In three years, if we continue to grow at the rate we are growing, we will open a production facility in the United States," he said.

"In the semiconductor industry, the leader in innovation is the United States," he said. "The Americans have recovered the momentum over the last two or three years that they had lost before to the Japanese."

"It is the Americans now who are moving most aggressively to apply the newest technologies, much as the Japanese had been doing before."

Three years ago Japan accounted for 55 percent of Mr. Nuyen's sales and the United States for 25 percent. Now Japan has slipped to about 25 percent and America has surged to 67 percent. France still accounts for less than 5 percent.

RICHARD E. SMITH is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Builder of Nuclear Plants Looks East

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — When Jean-Claude Lény predicts a bright nuclear future for Framatome, he has in mind more than the state-controlled manufacturer's recent sale to China of power-plant parts worth 1.5 billion francs (\$282 million).

His confidence also reflects nuclear energy's unique place in French elite thinking as a crown jewel of national technology. This belief that nuclear energy is a state affair helped block a government bid this year to privatize Framatome.

With cash reserves acquired via gov-

ernment-ordered industrial shifts, Framatome has outlasted its competitors during the bleak years since the Three Mile Island incident in the United States in 1979, which started an international groundswell of anti-nuclear sentiment.

Today, Framatome describes itself without fear of contradiction as the world's leading designer, builder and exporter of civil nuclear reactors. It built most of France's nuclear reactors — which supply 75 percent of the nation's electricity.

Part of what has helped Framatome capture its leading role is the fervent commitment of its top talent, including

Mr. Lény, 63, who has been CEO since 1985. For nearly 50 years, he has been a leading member in France's fraternity of nuclear technocrats.

Today his faith centers on Asia, particularly China, which may follow up the recent component sale with a major order for the Daya Bay site where Framatome has already installed two reactors.

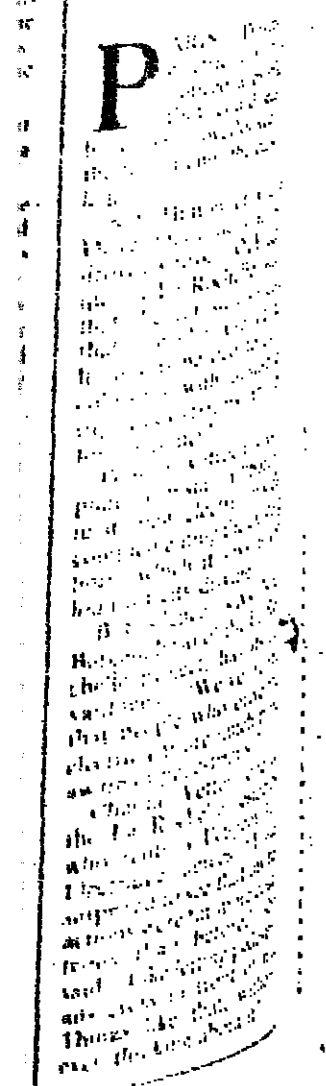
Asian nations are a promising market, Mr. Lény said, because they must have nuclear energy if they are going to meet the electricity demand generated by their growth boom.

"They won't go the all-nuclear route

Continued on Page 18

Gaz de France, a company strong on partnership.

Gaz de France is one of the rare natural gas companies in the world to offer a comprehensive service from the original source to the final consumer. It is also at work beyond its borders, providing its expertise in the areas of technical cooperation and industrial installations. Its engineering and consulting subsidiary, Sofregaz, has over 30 years' experience in the development of gas projects on an international scale. Called on as an industrial partner in Canada, the United States and Germany, Gaz de France is also a key player in a wide range of projects for the transmission and distribution of gas to the U.S. and elsewhere in Central Europe. Gaz de France approaches each project with the unique experience of its partners in mind. And because international development is a long-term commitment, Gaz de France has now opened permanent offices in Moscow, Kiev, Budapest, Prague, Bratislava, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Houston and Montreal.



SPORTS

Vikings' Vets
Trip Up Green
Giants, 27-10

The Associated Press
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Anthony Parker and Warren Moon showed prize prospect, Dave Brown, that he still has a lot to learn about life in the National Football League.

After Brown engineered a 94-yard drive that sent the New York Giants into halftime with a tie, Parker struck four plays into the third quarter, returning an interception 44 yards for a touchdown that led to the Minnesota Vikings to a 27-10 victory on Monday night.

Moon, with 154 NFL starts to Brown's five, was 23-of-34 for 299 yards and a touchdown pass, picking apart the New York defense with the precision that Brown has yet to learn. Qadry Ismail caught seven of those passes for 117 yards.

"I knew the minute I stepped in and intercepted it that I was going to score," Parker said.

The interception came after Brown, who also had a ball picked off that set up Minnesota's first touchdown. Had he tied the score at 10 with a three-yard run that capped a drive that began on the Giants' 6-yard-line with 1:27 left in the first half.

It alone demonstrated why the Giants decided to give him their starting job and release veteran Phil Simms. Brown was 6-for-8 for 91 yards in the drive.

But on New York's first series of the second half, his inexperience showed when, without looking, he passed into the flat and hit Parker perfectly in stride.

Moon threw to Chris Carter for a 20-yard TD late in the period to make it 24-10. Brown finished 18-for-36 for 226 yards, with three interceptions.

Minnesota remained tied with Chicago atop the NFC Central. The Giants, on the night when Lawrence Taylor's "56" jersey was retired, lost their second straight.



Tight end Andrew Jordan was upended before he could score for the Vikings.

A Wacky World Between the Posts

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The world is a funny old place in which to make a living, and soccer reflects its peculiarities to a tee. Take the case of two World Cup goalkeepers, Claudio Taffarel of Brazil and Patrick Bonner of Ireland.

As experienced sportsmen, they know the loneliness and the vicariousness of hanging around between the goalposts. But who would believe that Taffarel, a World Cup winner barely three months ago, would today have no team to play for? Or that Bonner, whose calamitous error ended his nation's participation in the same World Cup, would be honored with the captaincy of Ireland for its European Championship qualifying match against Lichtenstein in Dublin on Wednesday.

Taffarel is 28, the prime of goalkeeping life. He went about his work with unruffled reliability at the World Cup, generally unheralded for maintaining the last line of defense while Romario and Bebeto got the goals for shooting Brazil to the title.

He then returned to Italy, where his club, Parma, pays his wages but does not need his services. In fact, in the final year of his contract, Parma told Taffarel not to even bother joining in its training sessions. So Taffarel keeps training with Reggiana, the club which employed him on loan last season but also, for the moment, has no place for his talents.

Hungry for action, he turns out for a church team in the northern town of Reggio Emilia. But Taffarel is too much of a sportsman to keep goal for the brethren. "It wouldn't be fair to the other teams," he said, "for me to play as a goalkeeper."

Taffarel, a proud and decent human being, is being treated as a pawn in the Italian game of acquiring more imported talent than can be fielded, and so is wasting his talent.

Bonner, meanwhile, can scarcely believe his luck. Never did he make such a hash of

trying to save a shot as he did against the Netherlands at the World Cup. And he, like Taffarel, returned to club soccer to be told he was surplus. Glasgow Celtic appears to think that, at 34, Bonner has had his day. How, then, could Ireland recall him and honor him so?

Alan Kelly, the younger Irish goalkeeper who expects to replace Bonner, broke a finger, an everyday mishap in the trade. That opened the door for Bonner, for the older man's 78th time between the posts for Ireland. And the captaincy?

"It's just a fantastic honor," said Bonner. Fantastic indeed. It came about when Jack Charlton, Ireland's impulsive team manager, was musing in the bar of a Dublin hotel the other day. He was asked by journalists who would lead the team in the absence of the regular skipper, the injured Andy Townsend.

"Until you mentioned it," Charlton replied, "I hadn't given it a thought."

The group got to listing Ireland's most experienced campaigners. Paul McGrath, suggested the journalists. "It won't be him," responded Big Jack.

McGrath is a lovely feller, a walking miracle on knee joints that for years have been too crippled to permit him any training. He is a leader by example but he is partial to Guinness and has a habit of going AWOL when the team needs him most.

Someone then mentioned Bonner. "Aye, we'll give it to Patrick," said Charlton. "That will be nice."

IN THE EXPOSED WORLD which Taffarel and Bonner inhabit there are not too many managers who think of nice gestures. Not many are relaxed enough, fulfilled enough, in a position to be human enough to forgive the mistake of a goalkeeper which betrayed the effort and the aspiration of a World Cup.

But speaking of forgiveness, England on Wednesday takes the field in a friendly match against Romania. It offers two examples of being able to forgive if not entirely forget past deeds.

Captaining England for the first time in his career is the Arsenal defender Tony Adams. He, as every newspaper has not failed to mention, is the first man ever to lead England out at Wembley after serving a jail sentence.

Adams' crime was drunk-driving. His car mounted a pedestrian sidewalk and hit a wall four years ago while he was three times over the legal alcohol limit. He did his time, served 57 nights in custody, and by his own admission was kept awake on some of them fearing England's elders on the Football Association might never allow him to wear the white shirt again.

Not only did they relent, they uttered not a murmur when Terry Venables, the England coach, announced that Adams, a patriot and an upright example of the winning ethic, would be granted the highest honor in the English game.

FORGIVE, AND FORGET. Anghel Iordanescu, the Romanian coach whose World Cup success this summer earned him promotion from colonel to general in the Romanian Army, humorously wonders how much forgiveness there is in Venables' heart. "I think Terry Venables will remember me," Iordanescu said with a smile.

They met in 1986, when Steaua Bucharest beat Barcelona on a penalty shootout in the European Cup final. Venables was coach at Barcelona, Iordanescu was a retired midfielder, or so Venables thought. "I became assistant coach with Steaua," recalls Iordanescu, "and was sent to spy on Barcelona before our clubs met in the final."

"I don't know about Terry Venables, but their players were certainly surprised when a few weeks later I took off my suit and put on my playing shirt against them."

The wily Romanian, a late substitute, helped deny Venables' team and thus frustrated the Englishman's career with Barcelona.

It is a small, and strange, world. Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

SCOREBOARD

OLYMPIC SPORTS

Asian Games

BASEBALL

China 14, Thailand 0
Taiwan 20, Mongolia 0

SOFTBALL

South Korea 1, Taiwan 0
China 1, Thailand 0

FUTSAL

South Korea 1, Taiwan 0
China 1, Thailand 0

Volleyball

South Korea 1, Taiwan 0
China 1, Thailand 0

Handball

South Korea 1, Taiwan 0
China 1, Thailand 0

Judo

South Korea 1, Taiwan 0
China 1, Thailand 0

Taekwondo

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China 1, Thailand 0

Tennis

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China 1, Thailand 0

Badminton

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China 1, Thailand 0

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China 1, Thailand 0

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